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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 57

December 15, 1932

No. 22

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## A Living Christmas Tree

*Faith Holmes Hyers*



## A Christmas Tree for All Good Bookworms in Honolulu

*Ruth E. McKee*

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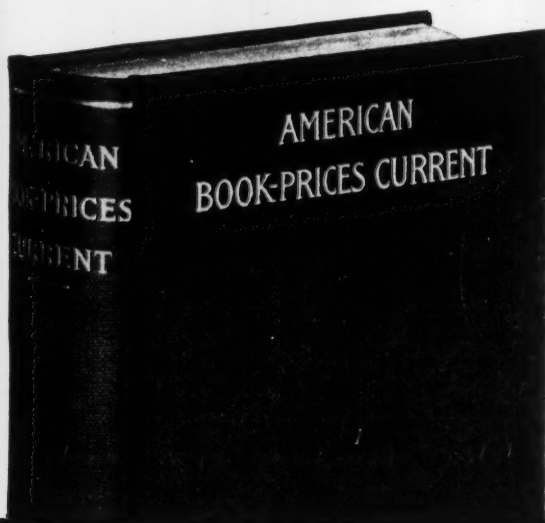
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## Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

✿ The January first issue will include several articles on the present economic situation: "The Library's Place in a Changing World," by Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis; "Major Operations on the Budget," by Ralph Munn of Pittsburgh; "Economists on the Crisis," a survey of current literature, by J. B. Condliffe of the League of Nations; and "Morale and Library Service," by John Adams Lowe of Rochester. Aside from these special articles, the summary of the questionnaire on present conditions in public libraries, sent out by THE LIBRARY JOURNAL in October, will be printed. This promises to be a strong number.

✿ The January fifteenth number will be devoted to Hospital Library Work and will also include reports of the Council meetings at the Mid-Winter Session at Chicago. Plans are being formulated whereby the Forecast of New Books in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL can be presented two weeks earlier than formerly to aid librarians in checking the new forthcoming books.

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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## A Christmas Tree for All Good Bookworms in Honolulu

By RUTH E. McKEE

*Library of Hawaii, Honolulu*

THE GIRLS and Boys Room in the Library of Hawaii has always had a Christmas tree, dripping with fringes of tinsel icicles and gay with shining balls, but last year the main department of the library decided to have a tree for grown-ups, — if possible a different sort of tree, one whose twin could not be found in every bank and store in town. There was a general feeling that the tree should have something to do with books, since it was to be a library tree, but no practical suggestions were forthcoming until inspiration sprang from the pages of a 1929 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL: there was pictured a Christmas tree trimmed with the colorful book jackets that canny twentieth century publishers use to tempt the eye of the prospective reader. Surely those multi-colored book

jackets would make a brave showing on the branches of our Christmas tree, and we could be sure that no one else in Honolulu would have a tree like ours.

The first Saturday in December the tree

arrived, straight from the mountains of Hawaii, with the compliments of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. Its branches spread nobly; it towered well above the balcony that overlooks the lobby. The next evening, Sunday, all the staff members and pages and janitors who could come gathered in the library to trim the tree. Here it must be confessed that the jackets were

chosen as much for their color as for the merit of the books they announced, but in a safe number of cases extrinsic and intrinsic splendor were coexistent. Most of the staff sat, busy with scissors and paste, fashioning plain



*Christmas Tree Trimmed With Colorful Book Jackets in the Library of Hawaii*



jackets of bright color into cones, stars, and circles to hang on the tree, and cutting down jackets with a design to the rectangle that covers the front of the book, pasting the covers back to back so that these novel ornaments might make a good showing from any angle. The boys tilted precariously on ladders to deck the tree even to the topmost bough. When all was finished the tall tree was gay with bright book jackets and threaded with colored lights; and, lest any should sigh for the glitter of the traditional tree, our tree wore a modest number of icicles and tinsel garlands. Piled around the base of the tree were as many of the books whose jackets hung above as we could muster. Not only the newest books were there, but many old favorites, also—*Wuthering Heights*, *Moby Dick*, *Treasure Island*, and a host of others that have been re-issued recently in gala editions.

Satisfied with their labors and very hungry, the workers tramped upstairs to the staff rooms where the good cooks of the staff had been busy in the Library kitchen, making a superior brand of fish chowder, concocting

salads, setting forth a banquet. There was a mammoth cake which presented the delicate problem of fair distribution. No one was anxious to assume the responsibility, but finally Clarence, secretary to the librarian, and a young man with a head on his shoulders, produced a tape measure and soberly measured off and cut fifty equal portions, quite unmoved by the hilarity his method provoked.

Monday the doors opened; the patrons walked in, paused before the tree, circled about it, scrutinized the ornaments, peered beneath the branches, and after a moment of hesitation went after the books under the tree as greedily as if they had been forbidden fruit instead of the very books they had scorned on the regular shelves. All month we were kept busy replenishing the supply of books beneath the tree, and all month the tree elicited enthusiastic response. Nearly everyone has something to say about our tree. The library was well content with the success of its venture, and the bookworms liked the tree that had been specially planned for them and had a good time masticating its fruits.



*How the Franklin School Library, Hempstead, L. I., Appears When Dressed in Christmas Garb*

# A Living Christmas Tree

By FAITH HOLMES HYERS

*Library Publicist, Los Angeles Public Library, California*

THE THEME of "Plant Living Christmas Trees this Year" was woven into a telling exhibit placed in the Los Angeles Public Library through the courtesy of the City Forestry Division of the Park Department.

Approximately ten thousand people daily passed the glass case exhibits in the lobby of the Central Library, and scarcely one but stopped to admire the sturdy Deodar Cedar growing in a tub, and gaily flaunting Christmasy tinsel and colored lights on its fragrant green branches. Many house-holders must have been inspired by the idea of planting a living Christmas tree and allowing it to grow up with the children. Information was given on planting trees for Christmas, instead of sacrificing young trees from the forests of California, Washington and Oregon.

California is peculiarly suited to out-door Christmas tree lighting, and the residence districts of many cities are winter fairylands during the holiday seasons when Deodar Cedars from the tiny trees that a child may trim to the majestic symmetrical giants that tower to the roof, all ablaze with light, sending their hospitable and joyous message to the passerby. One street indeed is known as the Christmas Tree Lane, the mile of Christmas

trees in the town of Altadena, suburb to Los Angeles, where Christmas pilgrims by the thousands drive in holiday procession to marvel at the beauty of two long lanes of lighted "living Christmas trees."

But the tree-planting idea was carried

much further than for the holiday season. Two other trees which flourish in California were shown, planted in cans, one a St. John's Bread (Caroli) tree, and the other the Silverleaf Eucalyptus, imported from Australia.

A card explained the tree-planting program carried out on the streets of Los Angeles in 1931 with funds from the Unemployment Relief Bond issue. (Some of the movie stars, notably Mary Pickford, have inaugurated tree planting programs.) Charts were shown comparing the percentage of trees planted in streets in Los Angeles with that in other cities and pictorial booklets were given out on street-tree planting.

Certainly anyone viewing the exhibit could not but be awakened to the beauty and significance of trees, to the fine work that may be done by a civic Forestry Division, and certainly would be inspired with the desire to have a hand in encouraging a breathing, growing "friend to man."



*Christmas Exhibit in the Los Angeles Public Library Planned by the City Forestry Division*



# Making Religious Books Popular

By MARY ELIZABETH DOWNEY

*Director, Chautauqua School for Librarians*

IN SUCH TIMES of stress as we have been experiencing, people are reading more than ever before; and our libraries, pushed to the wall with lowered funds, are having a hard time to meet the increased demand. Libraries everywhere report greatly increased reading of serious, inspirational, and religious books attending these days of depression. People want inspirational books to help them out of this "slough of despond." They may not know where they are going but many are seeking through reading and feel that they are getting somewhere. They need faith, inspiration, courage and strength, as has seldom occurred in our generation, and welcome any help that the libraries will give. This attitude of public mind should greatly influence the librarian and those who select and buy our books, for the library has a wonderful opportunity in these days when people are seriously minded, to use every means of publicity possible to let them know what it has to meet the need for spiritual help through religious books, and we should try to meet it consciously. Our consideration includes all libraries having general collections of books, with users of various interests, whether the clientèle be the general public or those associated with college or university.

Before suggesting methods of publicity, a number of factors should be presupposed and made clear: In the first place, a library never should try to create a demand for that which there is not sufficient supply. So, before publicity is considered, there should be at least the beginning of careful provision of a worthy collection. As publicity is created to have it used to the limit, more and more books will be provided from one source or another. The main thing is the conscious interest of those in charge of building the collection and of those who use it.

What can be done to help bring about this desirable end? How much attention have librarians given to "selling" this most important part of the library to the public? Is it a collection of which to be proud and which is being well used, or is it largely undeveloped both as to collection and use? What is the status of the collection of books on religion

in too many libraries? Public libraries too often have a motley collection, largely gifts of out-of-date literature and other material which nobody wants to read, while the college library collection all too frequently is made up of private libraries of ministers of bygone days, handed down generation after generation.

Before trying to arouse interest or to build up such collections, it is a good publicity stunt to invite those interested, ministers and others, to go over the collection and check the books they know to be of service. After several groups have done this, what are left may be sold for waste paper or junked. In many cases it is surprising how few, comparatively speaking, are worth keeping. One must recognize also that the style, thought, and interest changes in religious books, just as it does in other groups. So in order to hold circulation, there must be constant weeding out and replacing with live, up-to-date material from the minds of the best religious thinkers of the world. People even want the new versions of the *Bible*, and it should be made known that the library has them. Some books by missionaries give the best known information from certain countries and may be placed in the library as having general interest aside from any sectarian consideration.

Our next consideration is that of adding new material for it is important that a fair proportion of the book fund be assigned to the purchase of religious books and used for no other purpose. Where funds are not sufficient to provide adequate collections, persons specially interested will help when the need is presented to them.

In the last year I was doing some special work with a library in a community of several thousand people and noticed the very poor collection on religion. On speaking of it to one of the progressive ministers and asking whether the church groups might not contribute some money to build it up, he asked if I would be willing to present the matter before the Ministerial Association, to which I consented. I outlined the work of this Religious Books Round Table of the A.L.A., gave a résumé of the survey Miss Martin gave last year, and then spoke of the dearth of religious books in the local library and asked if their churches would help. I said jokingly that the people might hear better

Read before A.L.A. Religious Books Round Table, New Orleans, April 27, 1932.

sermons if the preachers had more books which others also would like to read, and then added that perhaps some preachers were like some doctors who do not want their patients to study their own symptoms, but to know only what they, themselves, give them. To my utter surprise some of my audience, and other ministers also, have told me frankly that that actually often is the case. Another said that all he needed at any time to make a sermon was a pair of scissors and a paste pot, but that he preferred an audience that did not know where he got his sermons. It has even been suggested that certain clergymen also want their members to read only the books which they themselves write. Apropos of this point, the chaplain of a State Penitentiary once told me how disgusting it was to all concerned when the State Legislature appropriated \$350 for books for the library and the former chaplain took over the money by putting 350 copies of his own sermons in the prison library, which was indeed penalizing the readers.

Again, our appeal is not for the professional books of the theological school or department, or for the minister's special study, but for the popular books on religion and those allied to it in philosophy, science, sociology, literature, biography, et cetera, which not only the preacher but others want to read. Special denominational books are not considered for purchase but may be provided as gifts by those directly interested in having them placed in the library. A drive for religious books from homes is not to be recommended, for while many good books may be secured in this way, the least desirable books in a drive are books on religion as was shown in the World War drives for books.

The library at Washington, Pa., has developed a plan for obtaining and promoting the use of religious books which many small libraries might emulate. Miss Janet M. Clark writes that they first had many calls for mission books by members of those societies. After consulting with them and the Library Board, an arrangement was made by which all the churches were invited to send a representative to a meeting where a plan was suggested and approved that a voluntary gift of ten cents a year per member be given by each missionary society. This collection brings from \$20 to \$50 a year. From this fund the mission texts are first purchased, then the history, travel and biography of the countries studied, and finally church history. In this way valuable books have accumulated to be used by ministers and laymen. The books were first kept in one place called the "Mis-

sionary Corner" but later placed in the religious division where they are also used by those who would avoid the other name. Missionary magazines also are placed in the library and are well used. In addition to having the books provided, this plan offers a splendid publicity feature. Church groups studying missions or other religious subjects often like to circulate their books through the library which also is good publicity.

One might ask in passing whether the church library ever has been promoted sufficiently. Some city churches, as in Washington, D. C., do have successful church libraries but much more might be made of religious reading through city church libraries. Instead of the usual, more or less out-of-date collection in the minister's study, the church might well maintain an active library not only for the preacher and education workers, but also for all the members. It would seem also that rental libraries might make more of popular religious books. Where they do so the reports are for increased use. In times of depression church funds are among the first to suffer. This means of course that the minister must curtail expenditure for books. He cannot afford to buy enough books to stimulate the better sermons people want to hear.

The salary of the city minister of a large church may justify his purchase of such books as he needs to keep up with the trend of religious thought, but not so with the minister of the small church. He is dependent on borrowing such books as he needs. In both cases the congregations should have access to a good public collection. So all that the libraries can do for them is more than appreciated. Ministers often do popularize religious and near-religious books by mentioning them in their sermons. Discussion of this subject between librarians and the clergy as to this method of popularizing these books would no doubt lead to a far larger circulation of them. Many a minister may be the means of helping to create a "waiting list" at the library for books mentioned in his pulpit.

Lists of books from the library may be distributed through ministerial associations or federations during Lent, for Religious Book Week and at other appropriate times through the year. The lists also may be printed in church announcement bulletins and in the newspapers and distributed through adult Sunday School of Bible classes. The radio also often offers good suggestions for the purchase of books by speakers whom people like to hear. Many a religious book is popularized in this way and the library does well to take advantage of it.

It is good publicity to ask ministers and laymen interested in this type of reading to suggest books for the collection and to make note of all such books requested and not in the library for consideration by the librarian or book committee. Since the output is so large, 776 for 1931, and funds usually so meager, selection must be made carefully. The librarian needs to be as careful as the book dealer in selecting only what will go over with the public—the book which the non-professionally, non-technically trained will understand and want to read. Careful consideration also should be given to those who require a broad scope of religious reading which cannot be over emphasized.

Next to fiction, the largest number of books published last year was on religion. This means that authors are more interested in writing on the subject, and that publishers are accepting their books because they have sufficient demand to warrant publishing them. Since this is the case, would it not seem that aside from fiction, religion might have first consideration? Librarians and book committees should give as much attention and have as much interest in building and keeping to date a live collection of religious books as they do for fiction and children's books, which are usually the consideration of paramount importance in public libraries.

Religious book publishers have cooperated with noted religious leaders in making lists that may be followed by any library. Such co-operative lists as "Selected Religious Books"; "Books for a Changing World"; and "Books of Interest on Religion and Life," as issued by the R. R. Bowker Company for the Religious Publishers Group of the National Association of Book Publishers have been and are very useful to libraries. The list which Dr. Frank G. Lewis has so carefully and graciously prepared for this Religious Books Round Table of the A.L.A. from year to year also makes a good buying list. "The Religious Book of the Month Club" and "The Catholic Book Club," give publicity to a good many books that are called for by library patrons who do not belong to these clubs, so these selections may well be noted for library purchase and especially those books on which they and other such clubs agree. A religious book "best seller," or near best seller might often be the means of introducing a whole group of similar books if the librarian is alert to the game. When the one book is "out" she would at least have something as good at hand to offer, till the desired copy is "in."

The store clerk is always supposed to pro-

duce what the customer wants if he has it, but when he does not his ability as a salesman is measured by producing something else and convincing the customer to take it. It is said that Marshall Field, Sr., used to be on each floor of his store every day when he was in Chicago. Many of the clerks did not know him and he sometimes tested their salesmanship. One day he asked for a certain necktie. The clerk looked him over and brought out a box of ties. Mr. Field said, "But this is not the tie I asked for." "No," said the clerk, "that is not your style of tie. This one suits you much better." Mr. Field then said, "Do you have the tie for which I asked?" "Oh, yes," said the clerk; "Well, let me see it," said Mr. Field. The ties were produced, Mr. Field ordered a dozen, and the clerk almost collapsed when the owner of the store signed his name to the charge account. On leaving the counter Mr. Field said, "Young man, the next time a customer asks for a certain thing, show it to him if you have it. If you do not, then do your best to sell what you do have." I visited Pursell's Book Store in Washington a few weeks ago and talked with Miss Magruder whose publicity for religious books is well known. She spoke especially of the bits of reference work done by church workers in her store. Her generosity of course makes friends and leads to later purchases, as well as to good will and publicity. The reference department of any library can well follow her example and thus be a good publicity agency in similar service.

Again many librarians as well as book sellers are saying that people are more interested in books on religion than any other subject. They are hungering and thirsting for help that can be understood. This eagerness is well illustrated by the occasional book of fiction having a strong religious theme. A number of such books might be mentioned which have had great demand, and influence, in the last few years. The distribution of lists of such fiction would be well received. Since more books of fiction than of any other class are read, and since the novelist has his finger on the pulse of life, we do well to give publicity to his books which touch the high spots in ideals of living.

That many people are interested in religious books is demonstrated by the book store sales. In spite of the handicap of money, sales of these books show increase which is an index that the library should have an increased demand for them. Anyone familiar with bookstore publicity for these books can realize how wise it may be for libraries to follow suit in the use of their methods which are

highly commended. They know that not only preachers, church members and those directing religious education in various ways, but also the non-church going public are interested in religious books, and that many prefer to read on the subject than to go to church. This is understood also by publishers of magazines and newspapers. Book shops are reporting their greatest values from devotional books to which people always turn in times of stress, and biographies of religious leaders. So libraries will do well to follow the book store lead by having a generous supply of books of the devotional type with displays and lists of such books. Help from ministers may well be asked in the selection of these books.

Those who do read religious books are intensely interested and sometimes long to read and discuss them with a group which is hard to find. On discussing my own reading and longing for such association with one of the most noted ministers in the United States he seemed greatly surprised at the range of my reading of books which I saw were most familiar to him. I asked if he knew any group in the city with which I might associate. He said, "I wish I did, I wish there were such a group in my own church, but there is not." Since his church is largely made up of the intelligentsia of the city, I was all the more surprised. If people in that particular church were not reading religious books, I wondered where one would find them. This experience is given as an illustration of our need to provide plenty of religious books worth reading in the libraries and to give them all possible publicity.

In making lists and displays of religious books to encourage the reading public, one should include those of philosophy, psychology, science, sociology, biography, history, and literature, which are inter-related. People are as different in their reading interests of religious books as in other fields, and while one person might consider only a book on religion *per se*, another finds the religious element bound up in the other classes.

Since our meeting last year, I have asked many persons to give me a list of a half dozen or more, or fewer books, aside from the *Bible* that have most influenced their spiritual development. My hope was to make a list, if possible, of books that might be called "Spiritual Classics." The effect is surprising and leads to the question "What is a religious book?" A woman who has written widely on religious subjects said, "Well I would have to give Robert Browning as the author who opened the *Bible* for me." A man said, "You would not want my list for I

would begin with *Omar Khayyam*. A Catholic woman who took her doctor's degree in philosophy and religious history said the same thing. Another said, "I would place Walt Whitman first, and still another gave the *Bhagavad Gita*. To all of them I answered, "That is just what I want."

It was only where the personal request was made that anything at all could be gotten. I tried it with religious and other groups several times, giving a half hour talk from Miss Martin's Survey last year and ending with my request, but there was no result whatever. It is an interesting experiment which any library might try as a publicity method with good effect. The best work I know in getting people to read religious books is done by individuals from their own private libraries. One does find here and there persons who think and read religiously and they are treasures worth seeking. They are leaven for the community and may be interested to spread the contagion as a means of library publicity. For after all other methods are considered, nothing takes the place of direct publicity from the library to the individual; so, word of mouth, use of the telephone, or mail service to persons interested as books are received, is always the preferred means.

When new books on religion are placed on the shelves, any persons known to be interested in special ones should be notified by phone or postcard. This should be done especially for those who have asked for the books. Persons also asking for religious books in circulation should be notified when they are returned. Advertising of religious books also should be done through the newspapers, the church directories, programs and announcements. Since coming here, I find that Mr. Green of the James Memorial Library at Amherst does get publicity through the church announcements.

Again, bulletin board displays of posters, covers of catalogs on religious books, book jackets, book reviews, and periodical advertisements, make good publicity. Reviews as well as lists of religious books may be run in the local newspaper. Table displays of Lenten reading, in connection with attractive posters, may be very effective; and lists of books on paper representing the Easter colors can be distributed with good results. Window or case displays at the front of the library are also desirable. A composite list made up of a few books recommended by leading ministers of the community may be published in the newspapers and copies of the list distributed from the library. A display of these books makes the publicity all the more effective. New



and old religious books of interest to the clergy, church people and others, should be conspicuously placed on tables, shelves, or in display windows of public and other libraries. The permanent windows for display of books in the walls of some of the newer libraries and the glass cases in front of the entrance of others offer good publicity places for both books and posters.

It is well to observe "Religious Book Week" but there are other times in the year when special publicity can be given by the library to good advantage, as in Lent, at Easter and Christmas, as well as Children's Day in June, and Sunday School Rally Day in October. Shelf, table and window displays at these times are good. There may be newspaper publicity and lists distributed through Sunday Schools and Churches. Ministers and others may be asked to suggest suitable reading for the seasons to which publicity can be given.

If the Religious Books Round Table of the A. L. A. could arouse greater interest in

having libraries supply religious books and have them read, no greater service could be performed, and if librarians can be awakened to their opportunity to make religious books more popular, it would be one of the greatest things they can do. Let us go home and clean up our old collections of religious books. Then let us see that a fresh supply of live, up-to-date material is supplied and constantly replenished, and finally, let us apply the most modern publicity methods to have them used to the limit. The times bring a challenge to librarians to produce the right material and to let people know the library has it. The harvest is ripe for libraries to render a great service through religious books. Our responsibility as librarians in meeting it is correspondingly great. Let us become imbued with the lessons the times are to teach, and rise to the task. The publicity given to increase the momentum gained for the reading of religious books while the spirit is on, will carry over into the new day.

#### Deck the Hall

Deck the hall with boughs of holly,  
'Tis the season to be jolly,  
Don we now our gay apparel,  
Troll the ancient Christmas carol.

See the blazing Yule before us,  
Strike the harp and join the chorus,  
Follow me in merry measure,  
While I tell of Christmas treasure.

Fast away the old year passes,  
Hail the new! ye lads and lasses;  
Sing we joyous all together,  
Heedless of the wind and weather.

—OLD ENGLISH CAROL.

# The Catalog From a Reader's Viewpoint

By WILLARD O. MISHOFF

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Nashville, Tenn.*

NOT LONG AGO the writer overheard a librarian remark that if the central catalog of great libraries grew any larger, something would "blow up." Disregarding the literal accuracy of this forecast, one is tempted to observe that, if librarians are becoming suspicious of their most accepted tool, perhaps the reader may be pardoned for occasionally regarding the library catalog as a sort of proverbial camel which, years ago, was permitted to thrust its head inside the door, but now not only has a recognized place in every library, but also has assumed proportions through years of nourishment which make its displacement difficult, if not impossible. This temerity on the part of the writer is based upon the assumption that a library catalog, located in a public room of a library, is supposed to be a more or less indispensable aid to users of the library's resources. And yet, having used libraries in cities and educational institutions large and small for nearly twenty years, the writer has been impressed with certain features apparently possessed by library catalogs in common, which tend to discourage and confuse the reader, and which may well be considered in any move to restore the catalog to its rightful place in the normal scheme of things. The issue, it appears to any reader of normal intelligence, is whether or not the card catalog is to continue to be a product of the catalogers, by the catalogers, and for the catalogers, in which case it may deserve to perish from the earth.

The intelligent reader, accustomed to the card system in his business and to a telephone directory in his home, supposedly has, before beginning any independent use of the library, the necessary experience underlying the successful manipulation of the catalog. The looking up of an author's name in a card index involves no new principles, while the indexing of facts by subject headings is familiar to all who make use of the classified section of the newspaper, who work in modern business offices, or who, in the round of household duties, consult a recipe written on a card and filed behind a guide card labeled "Pastry."

The widespread adoption of both the alphabet and the card system are sufficient vindication of their simplicity. Hence the adult reader comes to the library equipped by both education and experience to use independently the most vital of all library aids, the catalog. Does he use it as he would his telephone directory? He does not, for reasons, a few of which may be worth noting, and practically all of which deal with matters of form.

The reader, approaching the rows of catalog trays with a view to securing the call number of a specific book by a specific author, is confronted by a posted sign informing him that the cabinets before him contain cards which will answer for him three questions: (1) Has the library a book by a given author? (2) Has the library a book by a given title? (3) What material has the library on a given subject? The reader is informed that the cards are filed alphabetically just like the entries in a dictionary. This, certainly, is the acme of simplicity, and, to hasten matters, we will assume that the reader secures at the outset the proper tray containing the name of the author desired. (However, the writer has known librarians who had some difficulty in locating the correct tray by means of the inclusive labels.)

Perhaps the first thing to slow up the use of a tray-full of cards is the absence of guides in any number, several inches of cards often being unguided. If the reader is a business man he is already familiar with the liberal use of guide cards in extensive business files (one guide for every twenty-five or fifty cards). Furthermore, even when the library catalog has guides in any quantity, there has been apparently no systematic attempt at uniformity either in the size of the tabs or the character of the written headings. Half-cut, third-cut, and fifth-cut guides are used indiscriminately quite aside from the type of heading recorded. And, to confuse the reader, who may be consulting a tray entirely devoted to subdivisions of some subject, the successive guide cards may contain headings bearing no indication of any subordinate relationship to the main

subject of the particular section. In other words, merely adding guide cards is insufficient; they must bear headings or colors showing definitely the sequence of the file. The catalogers may well profit by the advice of commercial stationers who specialize in providing systems of guide cards for indexes of all sizes, and whose services are in constant demand by business firms who maintain card files comparable in size to those of the large library catalogs. When pressed upon this mechanical point administrators in libraries either think it a non-essential or purely esthetic item, or else they excuse the delinquency in not providing an extensive system of press-board or celluloid manila guides on the ground of expense. It is this sort of reasoning that forces readers (and probably some staff members) to the conclusion that librarians themselves do not use their catalogs personally and can usually oblige some subordinate to do it for them.

Now, let us assume that the reader comes to the catalog with a definite author and title in mind, and, following the posted directions on "How to Use This Catalog," he sets out to locate the cards entering the work under the author's name. He soon discovers a number of things which may either confuse him outright, or may arouse in him a feeling of doubt as to his own capacity to use this mammoth index. In the first place, the names do not seem to be arranged as he is in the habit of finding them in his telephone directory. He finds no names beginning with "Mc" and is obliged to ask the library assistant to tell him where he can find them. The assistant goes over to the tray containing the names beginning with "Mac" and, asking the reader what name he wants, finds it for him, whereupon the reader copies down the call number and goes his way. Is he informed that names beginning with "Mc" are filed with those beginning with "Mac"? Maybe, and maybe not. If he is a bit curious and inclined to do things for himself, he may examine the tray closely to see wherein his ignorance or stupidity played him a trick. When he sees what has been done, he naturally wonders why, but hardly comes to the conclusion that the librarians are right and the business world wrong.

On the following day, perhaps, the reader comes again to the library at the same hour, this time with the title of a book on business which one of his associates has mentioned to him. He knows it is in the library, because his informant has already read and returned a library copy. The posted card tells him that the catalog will enable him to locate a book which he knows by title only. So, hav-

ing been instructed the day before in the eccentricities of the librarian's alphabet, he resolves not to expose his ignorance further, but secures the tray in which he expects to find the title of his book. But, not finding any card bearing such a title, and, having assured himself that he has the correct tray, he at once asks help of the assistant, who also looks for the title, and, likewise finding it not, explains to him that under certain circumstances titles are not included unless they are rather striking in phraseology. The reader is then instructed that for books of a technical character he must go to the subject heading if he does not know the author. Since the library assistant is the personification of service, the reader states the subject of the book and the desired title is located for him quickly and efficiently. If the reader thinks at all, he must wonder if it is worth while to read directions which must be supplemented at the outset by verbal modifications. The professional argument against a multitude of title entries, namely, that they would take up space needed for author and subject cards, is not convincing, if a catalog is actually going to be useful to the public.

It is perfectly obvious that we are implying that the reader in question is being served by the library, hence he is a satisfied patron, who has come to regard the library's collection with respect. So it is not altogether unlikely that he will return soon in quest of literature on a specific subject. Again he is reminded by the posted sign on "How to Use This Catalog" that he can discover through the catalog what material the library has on a given subject. His approach to the right subject-heading is not so much a matter of logic as it is of chance, unless his topic can be represented by a relatively small range of synonyms. Let us concede at the outset the form of subject headings adopted by the typical large library. Let us also admit that they are the product of experts, who after years of experience, have chosen headings in the interest of brevity, clearness, and precision. In fact, after years of using catalogs, the reader may even come to recall the actual form used in library catalogs for subjects of interest to him. But, in approaching a new topic, there is no reason to assume that any user of a catalog has in his head the exact phrase which will represent the open sesame to a great collection. The reader comes with a vocabulary limited by popular usage. He wants a book on "English History," not on "Great Britain—History." If he is a student he hears in the classroom his instructors refer to subjects which resemble in form catch-titles rather than subject headings. He



sees certain terms used in newspapers constantly to represent ideas which would need certain readjustment if ever indexed by a catalog. Go to any library catalog and notice the pitifully inadequate number of "see" references, or, worse yet, note the hopelessly antiquated, cross-references from headings possibly useful to the past generation, but certainly of little value to present users of the catalog. References from "Gunning," "Chase, The," and "Didactics" are examples in point, representing on the part of catalogers a slavish adherence to a scheme of cross-references which savors of inexcusable pedantry.

In too many cases catalogers have read books but have not read people's minds. Hence they have not considered popular whims and caprices. Repeatedly the writer has been told by catalogers that they find it difficult to know when to depart from rules. It is difficult to see how any rules would be involved in the insertion of "see" cards from every type of heading under which subjects are repeatedly asked for. This would seem to be largely a matter of constant attention to public mannerisms. The practice of giving cataloging positions to people unfitted to meet the public will not produce a catalog suited to public needs. If reference librarians will pass on to their colleagues the questions and problems involving the catalog which come up daily, they will find the catalogers equipped with the necessary skill required to make the catalog a vital aid to the reader. Finally, the saving in time necessary to write additional cross references, when calculated on a money basis, taking into consideration the average cataloger's salary, can hardly be regarded as anything but a feeble attempt at humor.

Now, after some years of using the library catalog as an aid in research, the writer, at the risk of some reflection on his own intelligence, still wonders where lies the advantage to the reader of a combined author-title-subject catalog, with entries filed in a single alphabet. From an administrative standpoint there is possibly some economy in this arrangement. But from the reader's standpoint, it sometimes seems that this procedure has complicated, rather than simplified, matters. The reader must now either be told, or discover for himself, at much loss of time and patience, the exact way in which a given catalog files author, title, and subject entries. Some catalogs even admit the logical separation in the reader's mind of author and subject entries, by inserting guides informing the user that such and such a heading is used "as author," and then, elsewhere, "as subject." Other catalogs file in a consecutive alphabet. The exact method

used is revealed to the reader by the old and elementary method of trial and error, not a simple matter in dealing with such headings as "United States" and "Great Britain." Once in a great while the writer has found himself in a large library with separate author, title, and subject files. (Should there have been by the remotest chance a classified catalog, he has considered himself in a veritable Utopia.) The cards could be fingered rapidly, as the user knew exactly that there was no danger of missing an item that was obviously in another file. Certainly the separate files would lessen the need for "educating" the public in the use of the catalog, and might even relieve some congestion at the cases. At one time, possibly, the combined author-title-subject, or dictionary catalog may have served a very useful purpose, when libraries were small and patrons could get at specific books directly. But with the phenomenal growth of our book collections, accessible only through a constantly expanding card catalog of mammoth proportions, the dictionary arrangement provides a labyrinth through which only the initiated can pass and emerge unscathed.

We have just touched upon the question of size. It is safe to say that a major factor tending to confuse the reader in its use, is the size of the central catalog in a large library. Large public and university libraries are so thoroughly departmentalized that it is hard to see the advantage of filling up a central catalog with all the possible types of entry for each title in the collection. It would seem reasonable to leave out from the main catalog all but the fewest cards necessary to locate a specific book in a specific department, cutting down to a minimum the number of subject headings for one book, and using "see also" references generously. The reader who wishes to know what the library has on a specific subject in detail can then go to the proper department and consult an elaborate file of analytics, suited to the needs of the specialist in that department. At present the opposite is true.

The departmental catalogs might better tend to be indexes of special collections, bringing out chapters and chapter bibliographies on various subjects, beyond the needs of the general reader. The entries should be reliable sources for the making of reading lists, research bibliographies, and similar aids. The catalog should embody in its subject headings the vocabulary and viewpoint of specialists. A beginning has been made in the lists of headings for theological and educational catalogs.

The catalog is a necessity. Its growth will

parallel the growth of the library. Like the poor, we may have it always with us in some form or other. There are those who still plead for the book catalog. There are others who feel that the various types of published indexes, now used for periodicals, can be extended in special fields to include books. But we have the card system in business, and it has probably come to stay, as business is not slow to discard any tool which does not pay for itself. Its expansive feature will always be its justification. Whether it occupies ten trays or ten hundred is not half so important as the type of entries it contains and how these entries are arranged. The writer is firmly convinced that the library card catalog can be made the most useful tool in the library, whether the collection is large or small. It needs only one justification, and that is, does it lead the reader to the books with the greatest possible economy of time and energy on the part of both the user and the library assistant?

Lest the writer be misunderstood as hurling anathema at the makers of the catalog in its present form, let him hasten to remark that the present state of cataloging is explicable not only because catalogers have been taught to catalog according to rule, and have allowed rules to excuse the mental inertia which has rendered a catalog a lifeless, instead of a vital tool, but also because the cataloging departments have been the victims of a *laissez-faire* policy on the part of head librarians, who, in altogether too many cases, have been grossly ignorant of the making and proper function of the library catalog. The efficiency of their administration has depended too much upon the number of books added, the number of

borrowers registered, and the number of books circulated or readers otherwise served. They have been zealous in securing bigger book funds, but derelict in securing adequate sums with which to make those books available to readers. The place to save money has not been in places where it would be noticeable to readers. Cuts in the budget of the catalog department could be made without any perceptible difference in service to readers. Catalogers have been required to make bricks without straw, with the inevitable result that their product has not stood the strain of legitimate use. The average catalog department is so far behind in its schedule that it can only be compared with the docket of the Supreme Court. In short, the cataloger and his catalog, have been regarded, like the janitor and his mop, as annoying but necessary factors in the organization of every respectable library. And the administrator has doubtless sighed to himself as he observed that books may come and books may go, but cataloging goes on forever.

Either the catalog must be reduced to the lowest terms of alphabetizing and indexing, capable of use by uninstructed readers, or library assistants will have to be provided in the catalog room in numbers sufficient to consult it for patrons, thus stretching the word "service" to the point of absurdity. For forty years the public has been "educated" to the self use of the library, and still graduate students and university professors stand helpless (but not speechless) before a battery of catalog trays, confident that the library has a given work, and equally confident of their knowledge of the alphabet, their hopes sustained by the assurance, "Seek (long enough) and ye shall find."

#### The House of Christmas

To an open house in the evening  
 Home shall men come,  
 To an older place than Eden  
 And a taller town than Rome.  
 To the end of the way of the wandering star,  
 To the things that cannot be and that are,  
 To the place where God was homeless  
 And all men are at home.

—GILBERT KEITH CHESTERTON.

# Staff Manuals

By MARGARET HUTCHINS

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**W**HY IS IT that the staffs of some libraries do not welcome a new member from "outside," especially if it is a library school graduate or a librarian with experience gained in another library who is starting work in a new place? Experience, the older members of the staff will say, sad experience has shown them that the new person who has learned library work elsewhere is always making mistakes, tangling up the tapes that keep the bundles of work in their proper departments. It is easier, they say, to break in some one who knows absolutely nothing of library work than a so-called trained librarian. The former waits to be told how to do a piece of work. The other goes ahead and does it wrong in spite of all the recommendations testifying to his efficiency.

Or take the other side of the picture. Why is it that the new library assistant must so often be chagrined by blunders? Is it a sudden falling-off of intelligence, or a lack of adaptability? Former instructors or colleagues appeared to find no occasion for censorship on these grounds. Of course, he realizes, his new fellow workers do not expect it to be necessary to give instruction to one who is supposed to be experienced and he is loathe to be continually asking questions. But how is he to know whether a line through a branch initial on some central administrative record means that that branch has a copy or has not a copy of the book in question. If there were only some way in which he could find out these things for himself without bothering other busy people!

Routines and records vary in different libraries. It is hard for those accustomed for a long time to one routine to realize that any other is possible. Hence the old members of a staff do not think of the necessity of forestalling mistakes by pointing out peculiarities in the routine. In fact, to many of them there are no peculiarities. "Every one in the company was out of step except Jimmie," observed the fond mother.

But to speak of additions to a staff is not timely in this "troubled world" of 1932. More to the point is the case of an assistant who is called upon to take over the work of someone else in a decreasing staff. If on account of an emergency a person has had to drop suddenly a "one-man job," for example inter-library

loans in a library where such loans do not exceed a few hundred a year, he is quite likely to leave many things half done and no directions for completing them. The assistant who has had the new work added to his own wastes much valuable time trying to pick out the routine and is likely to make several mistakes before he can get it to going smoothly. Again, an administrator may find that entirely too much of his time has to be spent in straightening out disputes between departments, accusations that one department is usurping the functions of another, with counter-charges that the latter has been holding up the work.

These are only three of several reasons why a library should have its routines in black and white—with rubrics as needed. And besides routines, a library should have available, for members of its staff to refer to, a statement of its policy in general and its rules and regulations in particular, as applied to both its staff and its users.

Although several libraries have printed or mimeographed all or part of their routines and regulations, there is in print, so far as the writer has noticed, no general article on the making of manuals for libraries. It is necessary to go for instructions to books on business management. The following observations are a summary of the principles and methods found in Childs and Cornell: *Office Administration*, 1923; C. C. Parsons: *Office Administration and Management*, 1920; and Elsie L. Baechtold's article, "Preparation and Use of Organization Charts and Manuals of Procedure" in American Management Association: *Annual Convention Series*, No. 50; supplemented by illustrations from a few American public library manuals. It is possible that more recent manuals or more recent editions of the manuals cited have been issued since the notes for this were made. If this article will prompt libraries to make known their efforts in this direction, it will have accomplished one purpose of its publication.

## Types of Manuals

Four types of manuals may be distinguished, of which the first two are general or "policy" manuals, applying to the whole institution and the other two are departmental.

1. Inspirational: history, policy and organization of the institution.
2. Regulatory: rules applying to all em-

ployees and patrons, such as hours, holidays, behavior, privileges.

3. Informational: summary of scope and functions of all departments, giving information about each department which other departments should know. (This is usually called a "Procedure Manual.")

4. Instructional: directions in detail for performing the various duties of departments or the duties of an individual. (This is usually called a "Performance Manual.")

These four types of manuals are rarely represented by different publications in one library, although often from two to four types are combined in one publication. The Chicago Public Library, for example, combines the first two in its *Rules and Information for the Guidance of the Staff Applicable to all Branches of the Service*, which gives the organization of the library with the scheme of service and general rules. This is a printed pamphlet of forty pages, with a full index.

An example of the general regulatory manual is the small seven-page pamphlet which the Newark Free Public Library prepared for its new-comers. It includes two pages of "Courtesies," i.e. staff privileges in the matter of library cards, lunch room, rest room, vacations, sick leave, promotional examination; two and a half pages of "Responsibilities," i.e. general rules about conduct and appearance, and half a page on the Library and the Museum. The separate informational manual with a summary of departments was not found in the library publications available. It could be made a very useful feature in a general manual.

Instructional manuals for departments have been issued by the Minneapolis Public Library in mimeographed sheets under the general title of "Rules" varying in length from two sheets of "General Rules for Pages" to twenty-two sheets of "Circulation Rules." This library has also issued general "Vacation Rules." The Brooklyn Public Library has issued at least one department manual, *Catalog Rules*, referred to in their "General Rules." The Dayton Public Library has a *Code of Circulation*.

Examples of combinations of these types into one publication are numerous. The Brooklyn Public Library: *Rules for the Guidance of the Staff* combines general rules with rules for circulation, book orders, binding, inventory, etc. An unusual feature of the Brooklyn manual, at least for American library manuals, is a calendar showing the various days on which reports to headquarters are due. The Youngstown Public Library: *Staff Instruction Book* begins with the history of

the library and a blueprint diagram of its organization. Then follow general staff rules and then rules for the different departments in great detail, especially for circulation. The Enoch Pratt Free Library: *Staff Instruction Book*, 1929, presents some especially good features to be noted further on.

#### Method of Compilation

All authorities agree that the manual should be the result of the cooperative efforts of the staff. Miss Baechtold wisely remarks: "Those who write also learn." The method described in full by her is that used in the compilation of a manual for a large banking system. This account is well worth reading, although the process may seem more complicated than would be necessary for any but the very largest libraries. The procedure was that generally advocated, which is as follows: The department heads and their assistants write out a detailed description of their work. (One authority suggests sending out a questionnaire instead of leaving it to the departments to produce the description in narrative form, but this method is likely to cause omissions as much as to prevent them.) The material thus gathered by the various departments is turned over to an editor or board of editors to bring into a uniform pattern of expression. It is then returned to the departments for revision and correction, after which it is submitted to authority for approval. Provision is made for continuous revision so that the manual shall not become obsolete in any of its divisions.

#### The Uses of a Manual

Before deciding what should go into it and how it should be arranged, the library staff planning a manual should stop to consider what purposes a manual will serve.

1. It will establish precedent. "Rules and regulations put down in black and white so that there may be uniform procedure in routine throughout the library system." Enoch Pratt Free Library: *Staff Instruction Book*.

2. It will make for a responsible staff, for it will show each member of the staff "to whom, for what and for whom he is responsible." Childs and Cornell: *Office Administration*.

3. It will minimize friction between departments by clearly defining the authority and functions of each.

4. It will promote mutual understanding and sympathy between different departments and between individuals within departments.

5. It will make transfers between departments easier and safer.



6. It will speed up the absorption of a new employee into the system by orientating him and making sure that he has all the information he needs for his job.

7. It will furnish every worker with specific information as to the work he has to do.

8. It will afford the administration a view of the whole system, showing the inter-relations between departments and the sequence of processes and bringing to light omissions, duplications, lack of uniformity, unnecessary operations and forms, and faulty routing of work, which need amendment.

#### Contents of a Manual

The following items to be included in a general manual have been mainly taken from Child and Cornell: *Office Administration*, but adapted to library use and terminology.

1. Inspirational preface. This is finely illustrated by the Indianapolis Public Library: *Permanent Instructions*, which has inspirational touches throughout, some of which have been copied, with proper acknowledgment, by the Enoch Pratt manual.

2. The institution and its work
    - a. History
    - b. General policies
    - c. Special fields of work, e.g. work with schools, municipal reference
    - d. Special collections
  3. Personnel
    - a. Board of trustees
    - b. Administrative office
    - c. Department heads
    - d. Branch librarians, or departmental librarians
    - e. Organization charts. (Illustrated by the Youngstown manual and by charts in Miss Baechtold's article.)
  4. Functions of departments
  5. Staff information (hours, holidays, vacations, accommodations)
  6. Staff instructions (attendance, conduct, appearance, attitude, reports)
  7. Mutual interest work (suggestion schemes, department meetings, staff associations, staff publications)
  8. Health precautions and fire protection
  9. Official publications of the library
- The following items for a department manual, also taken from Childs and Cornell, have required no change of wording, so closely do they fit library needs.

1. Name and location of department, its scope and functions
2. All rules and regulations and policies applicable to the department and not covered by the general manual

3. Opportunities of service of the department with other departments and with the system as a whole

4. Specific duties of the head of the department and of all other positions in the department

5. Routine work covering ordinary and special procedures

6. Use of forms, records, reports, files, etc. and whenever possible cuts illustrating their use.

Note: The Enoch Pratt *Staff Instruction Book* inserts many forms, which increases the bulk of the book and makes it unhandy. Grouping them in an appendix at the end, as in the Dayton Public Library *Code of Circulation*, or in a separate book would seem a better plan, each form being given a definite number by which reference to it should be made from the descriptive part of the manual.

#### Form and Arrangement

There would seem to be no question that the loose-leaf form is most desirable so that new and revised material may be added or substituted in every copy. At least one copy of the superseded sheets should be kept on file in the administrative office. All sheets should of course be dated. Revision is made simpler if separate sheets are used for each department or division of the manual. The style should be impersonal, instructions being given in the third person and official names of positions, not names of persons used. The wording should be simple and concise. The sentences and paragraphs should be kept short. Paragraph captions are advisable.

The library manuals examined represented three possible arrangements. The most usual was a "logical" procedure from the general to the particular or departmental. A typical example is the Youngstown manual in which history, organization, hours and holidays, loan desk routine, registration and types of borrowers, etc. are followed by information on book selection, ordering, cataloging, bindery and finances.

The Indianapolis manual is an example of the "alphabetical" arrangement under broad headings. A modification of this arrangement is seen in the Los Angeles Public Library: *Rules of Procedure*, which is divided into two parts, "General" and "Desk," each arranged alphabetically, with a minute general alphabetical index with cross references. The Decimal Classification is used in the Dayton *Code of Circulation*, "for ease in making cross references and inserting new and corrected pages."

It would seem that considering all the uses to which a manual may be put the best arrangement would be one following the order of the four types of manuals, i.e. beginning with general material on the library as a whole and ending with specific jobs or positions. Under the unit of a department or division the arrangement might well be alphabetical for ready reference. A completely alphabetical arrangement does not show the relations between departments. Moreover, it is harder to revise. A classified arrangement, whether by the Decimal Classification or by the library's "scheme of service," with a minute alphabetical index, should serve all purposes.

#### Summary and Conclusion

The ideal library manual is compiled by the staff, primarily for its own use. It is a ready reference aid to the answering of questions in regard to methods of procedure, interpretation of records and relations between all people concerned in the library. It is a compendium of information as to the purposes, policies and work of the whole library system. Although all the examples used in this paper have come from large public libraries, there is no reason why the manual would not be a useful aid to administration in any library, educational, reference, or special, which is large enough to be departmentalized.

#### Under the Holly-Bough

Ye who have scorned each other,  
Or injured friend or brother,  
In this fast-fading year;  
Ye who, by word or deed,  
Have made a kind heart bleed,  
Come gather here!  
Let sinned against and sinning  
Forget their strife's beginning,  
And join in friendship now.  
Be links no longer broken,  
Be sweet forgiveness spoken  
Under the Holly-Bough.

Ye who have loved each other,  
Sister and friend and brother,  
In this fast-fading year:  
Mother and sire and child,  
Young man and maiden mild,  
Come gather here;  
And let your heart grow fonder,  
As memory shall ponder  
Each past unbroken vow;  
Old loves and younger wooing  
Are sweet in the renewing  
Under the Holly-Bough.

Ye who have nourished sadness,  
Estranged from hope and gladness  
In this fast-fading year;  
Ye with o'erburdened mind,  
Made aliens from your kind,  
Come gather here.  
Let not the useless sorrow  
Pursue you night and morrow,  
If e'er you hoped, hope now.  
Take heart,—uncloud your faces,  
And join in our embraces  
Under the Holly-Bough.

—CHARLES MACKAY.

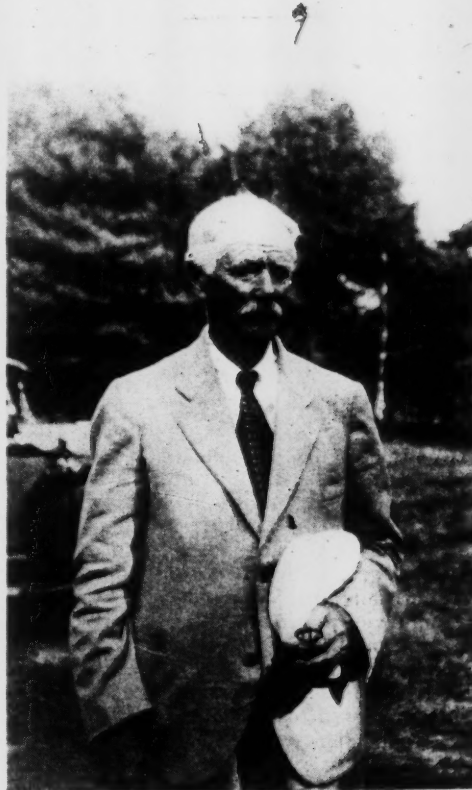
## Librarian Authors

**C**HARLES RIPLEY GILLETT, librarian emeritus of Union Theological Seminary in New York, was born in New York on November 29, 1855; was prepared for college by his father, the Rev. Ezra Hall Gillett, D.D.; entered New York University at fourteen and was graduated in 1874 with the bachelor's degree; studied engineering and received the degrees of C.E. and B.S. in 1876, and M.A. in 1877. He entered the Union Theological Seminary in 1877 and was graduated three years later, receiving the award of a traveling fellowship. He studied for two years in the University of Berlin, 1881-83. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by his alma mater in 1898, and that of L.H.D. by Beloit College in 1899.

While a student in the Seminary he acted as assistant librarian and he devoted the year 1880-81 to cataloging the large collection of incunabula in the Van Ess Library, purchased for the Seminary in 1838. In 1883 he was elected librarian, in which office he succeeded Dr. Edward Robinson, Professor Henry B. Smith and Dr. Charles A. Briggs. He completed twenty-five years in this service and during his incumbency the library was almost doubled in size in spite of an utterly inadequate endowment and meagre appropriations.

In 1914 he enlarged the McAlpin Collection of British History and Theology to about 15,000 titles, the collection having been begun by his father before 1875, and having been increased to about 12,000 by Dr. Briggs between 1875 and 1913. All these titles were dated between 1501 and 1700.

The children of Mr. McAlpin provided funds for preparing a catalog of the memorial library, and the Board of Directors commissioned Dr. Gillett to do the job. The catalog was printed and published during 1927 to 1930 in five octavo volumes. The titles were given in full, the line-endings being indicated in each case. In order to make the volumes of greater assistance to students the index included not only the works of each writer but also the titles of those books whose title pages made mention of him. The index alone extended to 677 pages of small print. While engaged in the preparation of this catalog Dr. Gillett found that in the collection were over one hundred titles of books which had at one time or another and for a variety of reasons been condemned to be burned. These books he studied as to their contents and history, and he began the task of writing their stories. He increased the number of similar



Charles Ripley Gillett

volumes and extended his studies until his list included over three hundred entries. On one occasion at the Authors Club he asked a professor of English literature whether there was any "unworked" field in his department, and upon receiving a response expressing doubt, he replied "Well! I've found one."

Through the interest of Dr. Frank A. Patterson, professor of English in Columbia University, the University Press was induced to accept the manuscript and to publish the work *Burned Books: Neglected Chapter of British History and Literature*, in two volumes in 1932. It is the only work on the subject obtainable in English. Only two others were printed previously, one in 1872-78 in five parts and left incomplete, and the other a small volume in the "Booklovers Library," now out of print. The former cannot be obtained and is found complete in only two copies in this country, one in the Dexter collection at Yale and the other in the Library of Congress.



# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

December 15, 1932

## Editorials

IT IS gratifying to note that the relation of libraries to the depression has such genuine outside appreciation as is expressed by Mr. Telford, director of the Bureau of Personnel Administration at Washington. Discrimination in economies is certainly necessary and the treatment of libraries in current budgets should not be that of ruthless reduction as is too often the impulse of those charged with the difficult task of balancing budgets. Such a view from a disinterested official should be heeded by those who have the grave responsibility of sustaining or curtailing library supplies when the demand for service is greater than ever. It is equally gratifying to note that the public press is taking the same view, as is shown by the article from the *Cincinnati Enquirer* printed elsewhere and by that from the *Indianapolis Times* printed in a recent issue. The public has a right instinct in regard to libraries as utilizing them in the opportunity of making the most of the enforced leisure, and those responsible for their financial support should not be unheeding.

THE Southern California Library meeting at Pasadena with surprisingly large attendance was the scene of a battle royal over the question of library schools and unemployed graduates. The figures brought out by the investigation of library applications confirmed the view that there is a very serious over supply of library school graduates who had hitherto been in such demand that few graduated in good standing without promptly finding a job. The meeting moved doubtless by the local pride, which southern California has in justified measure, voted by a large majority in favor of the establishment of an additional library school in southern California despite the fact that the Library school at Riverside is in that section. This school has always been more or less of a storm center because of its individual methods which have

evoked praise from those who have noted them as well as *anima versions* from critics. It is to be hoped that there will be further careful inquiry as to the need of an additional library school in these difficult times before appropriations from the library fund are made for this specific purpose.

A WORD of criticism within the library profession is again in order against the begging of books from authors and publishers by libraries especially those, not many to be sure, which have abundant funds. Duke University is one of these exceptions which have unusual and it might be thought adequate endowment. Yet it is begging for its library (or rather for a special library in legal biography) which would not seem to especially justify their appeals which go so far as not only to beg the books but to ask the author to use his earning time and ability to extend the printed text by autographed reminiscences or suggestions. Librarians sometimes seem to forget that an author does not have an indefinite number of copies of his works at his disposal and that the burden of the request becomes a serious embarrassment to writers, if only for reply in the negative. Book begging is a serious vice which should be frowned upon except where there is real occasion because a library has justification for making special collections which cannot be completed without such direct appeals to the authors of books.

THE EXTRAORDINARY theft of autographed pages of a large portion of *Guy Mannering* taken from Columbia University in the course of the Scott Centenary Exhibition, a theft only less extraordinary than that of one of the Vollbehr volumes while exhibited at the National Art Club. In the last named case the book was recovered almost as mysteriously as it was purloined by a substantial payment to the thief who is probably a professional skilled in his art. These thefts are doubly unfortunate from the library point of view because they discourage the loan of valuable material in case of exhibitions which are well worth having and supporting. Even more extraordinary in another sense has been the theft of many thousand dollars worth of musical literature from the Music Branch of the New York Public

Library where two chaps, not professionals, seemed to find an easy job in purloining volumes of high musical and money value. Happily these thefts were checked by vigilance on the part of the representative of the library and much of the loot recovered. But it is now most desirable that the missing portion which had been sold should be traced to the purchasers, the books recovered as stolen property, and punishment meted to the purchasers or recipient, if they were *particeps criminus*. It is only by such vigilance and such punishment that libraries can be protected in affording to the public facilities which involve risk of serious loss.

THE UNITED STATES DAILY now announces that through economies it has been found practicable to make the subscription price of that important publication \$20 or for renewals \$10 only. This is good news to libraries and their patrons, for as we have more than once had occasion to point out this publication initiated by David Lawrence, still President of the corporation, is one of the most practical guides to the current news of real importance, its compact and non-partisan statements being so creditably in contrast with the waste of words and partisan interpretation disfiguring and distorting much of the information which the newspapers give to the public.

## A Reading Room

THE BUSINESS of the Public Library seems to be one business that thrives in depression. There are no profits to record. There are no dividends to be voted. But the demand for books and the service rendered to the public are greater than ever, a recent report indicates. Imagine a turnover of 10,000 books in one day at the circulation department of the main library down town, and add to that the vast circulation of books in the branches, and you have some idea of the enormity of the intellectual appetite of the people of Hamilton County.

In the last 12 months, the circulation of books has been about eight per capita in Cincinnati, and nearly seven in the remainder of the county. This new high record is at once a measure of the new interest in reading among

the public and of the service the Public Library is rendering.

Perhaps it is a safe generalization, on this and other evidence, to say that Americans in facing a national setback, instinctively turn to improving themselves and their abilities, rather than to complaint and political action. Instead of joining a hunger march to Washington or a wild-eyed political party, the normal American out of a job gets busy with library books or a night school course and prepares himself for a better and more secure job.

It is this determination to read extensively and widely which marks an educated people. Neither the facilities offered by the schools nor the percentage of the population which goes to college has nearly so much to do with the intelligence of a people as the eagerness they show in using the privilege of their libraries. What one learns in a classroom is a trifling prelude to the process of education. What one gleans from books in adult life is the real fruit of the educational process.

—Cincinnati Enquirer, November 23, 1932.

## Library Service Should Be Expanded

WHILE SOME government undertakings should be reduced and others abolished in the interests of economy, public library services should be expanded and improved at this time, in the opinion of Fred Telford, director of the Bureau of Personnel Administration. In a statement made in Chicago December 2 he declared:

"All but the mentally blind or the wilfully perverse see that the cost of government must be reduced. It is gross mismanagement, however, in bringing about reductions to treat all government units alike. Some have always been and still are understaffed, underpaid, and undersupplied. Others represent essential services whose cost can be reduced very little. Still others have been extravagantly organized and operated. Finally, some never had any good excuse for existence and are, in reality, parasites on the body politic. To treat these various units alike in reducing government costs is not good management, good politics, or good financial policy.

"Public libraries fall in the group that has quite generally been understaffed and underpaid. At this time, their burden is vastly increased, due to the greater use of libraries by those who have leisure and are attempting to better themselves vocationally and by those who simply are down in the depths and need help in temporarily forgetting their troubles. It is important at this time that the services rendered by public libraries, instead of being curtailed, should be expanded and improved and librarians should be required to do more in meeting the depression and its problems than they were called upon to do in the days of prosperity."

# College Library News, 1931-1932\*

THE COMPILATION which follows gathers once more such items of current interest to college and university librarians as a perusal of a year's professional literature has brought to notice. One change of complexion in the citations deserves mention, namely, an apparently increased reliance on the American Library Association *Bulletin*. This change may be due to reconstruction of the *Bulletin*, or it may be traceable to some such shift of interest and activity on the part of the Association as college and university librarians have desired. In any case, the result is an enrichment of the present report.

The 1931-1932 review discloses more than the usual attention to the library's place, function and management. For Catholic college libraries a marginal duty is said to be "to own and to exploit intelligently a finely selected deposit of Catholic authority"<sup>1</sup>. For land-grant college libraries more clearly outlined obligations have been emerging as the lessons of the *Survey* have been digested<sup>2</sup>. For all college libraries an enlarging responsibility seems to be that of aggressiveness in activities affecting research<sup>3</sup>. In furtherance of all this is the creation of the Association of Research Libraries<sup>4</sup>; the very definite emphasis upon college library interests in the 1932 "Program for the American Library Association"<sup>5</sup>; the formulating of recommended projects by the College Library Advisory Board, and their endorsement by the College and Reference Section<sup>6</sup> and acceptance by the Council<sup>7</sup> of the American Library Association; and the consequent shaping of a program for service to college libraries at the American Library Association Headquarters. Supporting it also is the drafting of library standards for colleges by the Carnegie Corporation's Advisory Group on College Libraries<sup>8</sup>, and for teachers colleges and normal schools by the School Libraries Committee of the American Library Association<sup>9</sup>, both of which efforts may bear qualification in line with a warning by F. K. Walter<sup>10</sup>; and the treatise on college libraries by W. M. Randall<sup>11</sup> and that on junior college libraries by Ermine Stone<sup>12</sup>. Data relevant to budget-making appear in the general study by Reeves and Russell<sup>13</sup>, in the report of financial practice in British universities<sup>14</sup>, in C. M. Baker's consideration of the apportioning of book funds<sup>15</sup>, and in the customary American Library Association salary statistics<sup>16</sup>. Mary E. Downey discussed the work of student assistants<sup>17</sup>. As affecting individual libraries references appear to the opening of the Harvard house libraries<sup>18</sup>, to the consolidation of higher institutions in North Carolina<sup>19</sup>, and to the founding of the Johns Hopkins "Friends of the library"<sup>20</sup>. In the background of all management problems is the year's economic fog, specific effects of which are reported from Missouri<sup>21</sup> and from Alabama Polytechnic Institute<sup>22</sup>; and whose forced lessons are interpreted in the paper given by F. L. D. Goodrich at this conference last November<sup>23</sup>, in that published later by Frances Warner and C. H. Brown<sup>24</sup>, and in the extensive utilization of unemployed workers at Washington Square Library, New York University<sup>25</sup>.

The consideration of service problems finds an appropriate keynote in the appeal voiced by Charles E. Rush for a discarding of outworn procedures and a response to college conditions as they are<sup>26</sup>. While President Wriston would measure faculty scholarship by reference to library records<sup>27</sup>, most writers and experimenters on the subject of making college libraries useful are occupied with means for reaching students and the communities from which they come. Fisk<sup>28</sup> and Pennsyl-

\* A.L.A. Bull. 26:50 (Jan. 1932)

<sup>10</sup> A.L.A. Bull. 26:543-44 (Aug. 1932)

<sup>11</sup> Randall, W. M. *The College Library*, 1932.

<sup>12</sup> Stone, Ermine. *The Junior College Library*, 1932.

<sup>13</sup> Lib. Quart. 2:268-78 (July 1932)

<sup>14</sup> Lib. Jour. 57:666 (Aug. 1932)

<sup>15</sup> Lib. Jour. 57:166-67 (Feb. 15, 1932)

<sup>16</sup> A.L.A. Bull. 26:373-86 (June 1932)

<sup>17</sup> Lib. Jour. 57:417-20 (May 1, 1932)

<sup>18</sup> Pub. Weekly, 120:2486-87 (Dec. 5, 1931)

<sup>19</sup> Sch. and Soc. 35:793 (June 11, 1932), 493-94 (Oct. 15, 1932)

<sup>20</sup> Johns Hopkins University. Report . . . 1930-31, p. 230-32.

<sup>21</sup> Lib. Jour. 57:664 (Aug. 1932)

<sup>22</sup> Lib. Jour. 57:660 (Aug. 1932)

<sup>23</sup> Lib. Jour. 56:1025-28 (Dec. 15, 1931)

<sup>24</sup> A.L.A. Bull. 26:74-78 (Feb. 1932)

<sup>25</sup> Lib. Jour. 57:815 (Oct. 1, 1932)

<sup>26</sup> A.L.A. Bull. 26:541-42 (Aug. 1932)

<sup>27</sup> Ass'n of Amer. Colleges. Bull. 18:176-85 (May 1932)

<sup>28</sup> Lib. Jour. 57:285 (Mar. 15, 1932)

<sup>1</sup> Nat'l Catholic Educ. Ass'n Proceedings, 1931, pp. 217-24.

<sup>2</sup> A.L.A. Bull. 26:508-14 (Aug. 1932)

<sup>3</sup> Libraries, 36:387-90 (Nov. 1931)

<sup>4</sup> A.L.A. Bull. 26:548-49 (Aug. 1932)

<sup>5</sup> A.L.A. Bull. 26:57-62 (Feb. 1932), 342-44 (May 1932)

<sup>6</sup> A.L.A. Bull. 26:327-28 (May 1932), 547 (Aug. 1932)

<sup>7</sup> Lib. Jour. 57:516-17 (June 1, 1932)

<sup>8</sup> A.L.A. Bull. 26:495 (Aug. 1932); Lib. Jour. 57:475-76 (May 15, 1932)

<sup>9</sup> Ass'n Amer. Colleges. Bull. 18:219-21 (May 1932)

\* A summary of news relating to college and university libraries appearing from November 1931 to October 1932, inclusive. Prepared by Ernest J. Reece with the assistance of students at the Columbia University School of Library Service, and presented by title at the conference of eastern college librarians at Columbia University, November 26, 1932.

vania State<sup>29</sup> have inaugurated book bulletins, and Northwestern Library of Commerce<sup>30</sup> is reported as issuing a similar publication. Lawrence furnishes alumni not only lists but books<sup>31</sup>. Commonwealth announces all-year and all-night opening<sup>32</sup>. Exhibits<sup>33</sup>, newspaper publicity<sup>34</sup>, radio talks<sup>35</sup>, browsing rooms<sup>36</sup>, and literary maps<sup>37</sup> are presented anew as means of attracting readers, and efforts made with them are recorded. The place of personal influence in promoting the use of books is emphasized directly by A. K. Borden<sup>38</sup>, and by the organizing of a library club at Pennsylvania State College<sup>39</sup>; and the part played in it by certain college programs is summarized by G. R. Lyle<sup>40</sup>. The question naturally suggests itself here as to how far factors and devices of the kinds mentioned above may be expected to prove successful in a given situation, and an attempt to answer this has been ventured in a so-called "traffic survey" at Iowa State College<sup>41</sup>.

Passing to other service ends and means, the present extent of inter-library loan practice was explored by K. J. Boyer<sup>42</sup>; and in connection with this D. B. Gilchrist's<sup>43</sup> proposal for systematic exchange of loan exhibits requires mention. There is some suggestion in the literature of the year that the relations of libraries with each other may at times be more pleasant than those with readers, for Harvard followed and anticipated its experience with thieves by the installation of a turnstile barrier<sup>44</sup>, Colby closed its stacks<sup>45</sup>, and Roger Howson's Columbia report found in the defacement of books in libraries generally ample ground for an indictment of present day civilization<sup>46</sup>. Another hazard to library effectiveness is revealed in the mounting cost of German scientific periodicals<sup>47</sup>; and one to the income of publishers in the controversy as to whether college libraries may with fairness seek reviewers' copies in second-hand book

stores<sup>48</sup>. A less disputatious, though perhaps Utopian aspect of book buying appears in Lawrence Heyl's proposal for centralization of foreign purchases<sup>49</sup>.

Service problems on the technical side are touched in Harriet MacPherson's list of libraries using the Library of Congress classification<sup>50</sup>; in Anna Monrad's account of Yale's experiment with dextrigraph card reproduction<sup>51</sup>; in Elizabeth Gordon's discussion of the cataloging of League of Nations publications<sup>52</sup>; in the contribution of the University of Buffalo to a union Buffalo catalog at the Grosvenor library<sup>53</sup>; in the investigation reporting the practice of college and university libraries as regards the maintenance of binderies<sup>54</sup>; in C. R. Clawson's article on the handling of pamphlets at Alfred<sup>55</sup>; and in E. A. Henry's treatment of the methods and possibilities in the reproduction of books in film form<sup>56</sup>.

A long list of institutions and most sections of the country are represented in the year's significant acquisitions. Harvard bought the jurisprudence section of the Stolberg Wernigerode library<sup>57</sup> and the H. Nelson Gay collection of modern Italian history<sup>58</sup>, and was given the Kristján Kristjánsson collection of Icelandic books<sup>59</sup>. Yale purchased the George Eliot journals and letters<sup>60</sup>, and received by gift an autographed manuscript of Carlyle's *Past and Present*<sup>61</sup> and a money item of \$2,000 for the book fund<sup>62</sup>. Columbia was made beneficiary of 6000 Japanese volumes<sup>63</sup>, the remainder of the Seidl music collection<sup>64</sup>, 300 volumes of photomechanical processes of reproduction<sup>65</sup>, and a prayer book in Beneventan script<sup>66</sup>. Middlebury received by the will of Frank Abernethy a benefaction which brings to \$200,000 the endowment of the Julian Willis Abernethy collection of American literature<sup>67</sup>. Princeton is richer by gift of numerous titles and small collections, including a copy of Stoeckel's 1511 Vergil<sup>68</sup>.

<sup>29</sup> *Bull. of Bib.* 14:180 (May-Aug. 1932)

<sup>30</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:339 (May 1, 1932)

<sup>31</sup> *Ass'n Amer. Colleges. Bull.* 17:344-50 (Nov. 1931)

<sup>32</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:622 (July 1932)

<sup>33</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:163-65 (Feb. 15, 1932)

<sup>34</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:170-71 (Feb. 15, 1932)

<sup>35</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:94 (Jan. 15, 1932)

<sup>36</sup> *Wilson Bull.* 6:282-83 (Dec. 1931); *A.L.A. Bull.* 26:551-52 (Aug. 1932)

<sup>37</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:780 (Sept. 15, 1932)

<sup>38</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:168-69 (Feb. 15, 1932)

<sup>39</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:440 (May 1, 1932); *Wilson Bull.* 6:576-78 (April 1932)

<sup>40</sup> *A.L.A. Bull.* 26:552-53 (Aug. 1932)

<sup>41</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:584 (June 15, 1932)

<sup>42</sup> *Lib. Quart.* 2:113-34 (April 1932)

<sup>43</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:27 (Jan. 1, 1932)

<sup>44</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 56:962 (Nov. 15, 1931); *Lib. Jour.* 57:436 (May 1, 1932)

<sup>45</sup> Colby College. Report .... 1930-31, p. 28.

<sup>46</sup> Columbia University. Report of the librarian, 1932, pp. 8-10.

<sup>47</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:261-65 (Mar. 15, 1932); *J.H.E.* 2:420-26 (Nov. 1931)

<sup>48</sup> *A.L.A. Bull.* 26:125-31 (Mar. 1932); *Lib. Jour.* 57:384-85 (April 15, 1932)

<sup>49</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:116-18 (Feb. 1, 1932)

<sup>50</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:421-22 (May 1, 1932)

<sup>51</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:218-22 (Mar. 1, 1932)

<sup>52</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:21-22 (Jan. 1, 1932); 198-99 (Feb. 15, 1932)

<sup>53</sup> University of Buffalo. Report, 1930-31, p. 140.

<sup>54</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:673 (Aug. 1932)

<sup>55</sup> *Wilson Bull.* 6:405-07 (Feb. 1932)

<sup>56</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:215-17 (Mar. 1, 1932)

<sup>57</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:529 (June 1, 1932); *Pub. Weekly*, 121:1902 (April 30, 1932)

<sup>58</sup> Harvard University. Report .... 1930-31, p. 233

<sup>59</sup> Yale Univ. Library Gazette, 7:1-4 (July 1932)

<sup>60</sup> *Pub. Weekly*, 120:2746-47 (Dec. 26, 1931)

<sup>61</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:130 (Feb. 1, 1932)

<sup>62</sup> *Pub. Weekly*, 120:2658 (Dec. 19, 1931)

<sup>63</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:248 (Mar. 1, 1932)

<sup>64</sup> *New York Times*, Oct. 7, 1932, 12:3

<sup>65</sup> *New York Times*, Mar. 27, 1932, 11, 6:5

<sup>66</sup> Correspondence.

<sup>67</sup> Princeton University. Report of the librarian .... 1932, pp. 1-3.



Brown added notable Whitman material<sup>68</sup>; Amherst various rare editions comprised in the library of Samuel P. Herrick<sup>69</sup>; Duke collections concerned with medicine, international law, American church history, forestry, entomology, and early American printing, together with numerous manuscripts<sup>70</sup>; Purdue an almost complete collection of books designed by Bruce Rogers<sup>71</sup>; Michigan the library of the National Highway Association<sup>72</sup>; Illinois the economics collection of H. M. Fletcher<sup>73</sup>; California the Moses Spanish-American<sup>74</sup> and the Cajon mathematical<sup>75</sup> libraries, and the remainder of the Trevisani library<sup>76</sup>; De Paul a collection from the Illinois chapter of the American-Irish Historical Society<sup>77</sup>; Elmira, by courtesy of Yale, copies of all Yale University Press publications now in print<sup>78</sup>; Reed selected examples of the work of private presses from Mrs. H. L. Corbett<sup>79</sup>; St. John's a collection of 1,000 law books from Judge Cardozo<sup>80</sup>; Bowdoin general material from the libraries of G. F. Manson and W. C. Williamson<sup>81</sup>; Drew the Faulkner library of church history and church government<sup>82</sup>; and Akron the classical collection of J. C. Rockwell<sup>83</sup>. At this point there can hardly be overlooked the availability of the Folger and Furness<sup>84</sup> Shakespeare libraries, signalized by the dedication of their buildings in April. Dr. Kwei's treatise on the handling of Chinese books in American libraries also calls for mention<sup>85</sup>. Finally, college library collections far and near are profiting by the Carnegie Corporation benefactions<sup>86</sup> and by the second preliminary edition of Charles B. Shaw's *List of Books for College Libraries*<sup>87</sup>.

Of passing interest as bearing upon collections are McGill's discovery, following a government survey, that it has the largest library in Canada<sup>88</sup>; Pratt Institute's publication of a

model edition of Trollope's *Warden*<sup>89</sup>; the activities of the "Personal Library Club" of Chicago toward the upbuilding of libraries, including those of universities<sup>90</sup>; the particular efforts at Columbia to preserve pamphlets bearing on the current economic situation<sup>91</sup>; and certain exhibitions, notably that at Cornell touching the Washington bicentenary<sup>92</sup>, that of Milton's work at Yale<sup>93</sup>, and those at Columbia on Lewis Carroll<sup>94</sup>, Walter Scott<sup>95</sup>, and the present world crisis<sup>96</sup>.

Building interests for the year are represented perhaps as significantly in the literature as in events; there having come articles on the planning of teachers college libraries by Edith Grannis<sup>97</sup> and Donna Sullivan<sup>98</sup>, and most notably James T. Gerould's long awaited book, *The College Library Building*<sup>99</sup>. Structural activities have been fairly widespread, however; completions being reported at Southern California<sup>100</sup>, Atlanta<sup>101</sup>, West Virginia<sup>102</sup>, Santa Clara<sup>103</sup>, Claremont<sup>104</sup>, James Millikin<sup>105</sup>, New Jersey State Teachers at Trenton<sup>106</sup>, and Stevens Institute<sup>107</sup>. Corner-stones have been laid at Columbia<sup>108</sup>, Northwestern<sup>109</sup>, and the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Lawrence<sup>110</sup>; construction is under way at Denver<sup>111</sup> and at Georgia State<sup>112</sup>; contracts have been let at Fresno<sup>113</sup> and Chico<sup>114</sup> State Teachers colleges, California; and plans or provision for additions have been made at Connecticut<sup>115</sup>, Ball State Teachers College of Indiana<sup>116</sup>, and Commonwealth College, Arkansas<sup>117</sup>. Disastrous fires point to the need of building replacements at Vanderbilt<sup>118</sup> and at the University of Valencia, Spain<sup>119</sup>.

<sup>88</sup> *Pub. Weekly*, 122:1439 (Oct. 8, 1932); *Lib. Jour.* 57:892-93 (Nov. 1, 1932).

<sup>89</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:235 (Mar. 1, 1932).

<sup>90</sup> *New York Times*, Oct. 14, 1932, 21:2.

<sup>91</sup> *Pub. Weekly*, 121:974 (Feb. 27, 1932).

<sup>92</sup> *Yale University Library Gazette*, 7:10-14 (July 1932).

<sup>93</sup> *New York Times*, May 5, 1932, 2:12; *Lit. Dig.* May 21, 1932, pp. 16-17.

<sup>94</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:793 (Sept. 15, 1932).

<sup>95</sup> *New York Times*, Feb. 28, 1932, II, 2:2.

<sup>96</sup> *A.L.A. Bull.* 26:140-45 (Mar. 1932).

<sup>97</sup> *Lib. Quart.* 2:11-41 (Jan. 1932).

<sup>98</sup> Gerould, J. T. *The College Library Building*, 1932.

<sup>99</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:869 (Oct. 15, 1932); *Pub. Weekly* 122:1056 (Sept. 17, 1932).

<sup>100</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:600-11 (July 1932); *Sch. and Soc.* 35:495-96 (April 9, 1932).

<sup>101</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 56:1055 (Dec. 15, 1931); 57:807 (Oct. 1, 1932).

<sup>102</sup> *News Notes of California Libraries*, 27:154 (April 1932).

<sup>103</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:240 (Mar. 1, 1932); *News Notes of California Libraries*, 27:139 (April 1932).

<sup>104</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:204-95 (Mar. 15, 1932).

<sup>105</sup> *New Jersey Library Bulletin*, 1 (n.s.):3-4 (Jan. 1932).

<sup>106</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:240 (Mar. 1, 1932).

<sup>107</sup> *New York Times*, Oct. 4, 1932, 23:5.

<sup>108</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:136 (Feb. 1, 1932).

<sup>109</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:821 (Oct. 1, 1932).

<sup>110</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 56:1055 (Dec. 15, 1931).

<sup>111</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:584 (June 15, 1932).

<sup>112</sup> *News Notes of California Libraries*, 27:134 (April 1932).

<sup>113</sup> *News Notes of California Libraries*, 27:20 (Jan. 1932).

<sup>114</sup> Connecticut College. Report . . . 1931, p. 27.

<sup>115</sup> *Library Occurrent*, 10:325 (April-June 1932).

<sup>116</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:631 (July 1932).

<sup>117</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:493 (May 15, 1932).

<sup>118</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:527 (June 1, 1932).

<sup>68</sup> Brown University. Report . . . 1932, pp. 73-74; *Lib. Jour.* 57:490 (May 15, 1932); *Pub. Weekly* 120:2658-59 (Dec. 19, 1931).

<sup>69</sup> Amherst College. Report . . . 1930-31, pp. 15-16.

<sup>70</sup> Duke University Library. Annual Report, 1930-31, pp. 7-15.

<sup>71</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:675 (Aug. 1932).

<sup>72</sup> *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 23:92 (July 1932).

<sup>73</sup> *Illinois Libraries*, 14:80 (July 1932).

<sup>74</sup> *News Notes of California Libraries*, 27:17 (Jan. 1932).

<sup>75</sup> *News Notes of California Libraries*, 27:249 (July 1932).

<sup>76</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:873 (Oct. 15, 1932).

<sup>77</sup> *Elmira College Weekly*, Sept. 30, 1931, p. 4 (not seen by compiler).

<sup>78</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:240 (Mar. 1, 1932).

<sup>79</sup> *New York Times*, Oct. 23, 1932, I, 18:3.

<sup>80</sup> Bowdoin College. Report . . . 1931-32, p. 47.

<sup>81</sup> *New Jersey Library Bulletin*, 2 (n.s.):10 (July 1932).

<sup>82</sup> University of Akron Annual Reports . . . 1930, pp. 11-12 (March 1931).

<sup>83</sup> *Pub. Weekly*, 121:1901 (April 30, 1932); *Illinois Libraries*, 14:71-72 (July 1932); *Lib. Jour.* 57:437 (May 1, 1932).

<sup>84</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:388 (April 15, 1932).

<sup>85</sup> Carnegie Corporation of New York. Report, 1932, pp. 21-22.

<sup>86</sup> Shaw, C. B. *List of Books for College Libraries*. and preliminary ed., 1931.

<sup>87</sup> *New York Times*, April 24, 1932, IX, 7:3.

Gifts reported but not specified as intended for books or buildings include the small Lufkin bequest of \$500 at Bowdoin<sup>119</sup>, the Zimmerman donation of \$50,000 at Gettysburg<sup>120</sup>, and the endowment of the librarianships in the amount of \$150,000 each at Wesleyan<sup>121</sup> and at Lafayette<sup>122</sup>.

As touching education for librarianship, affected as it inevitably is by employment conditions, there are to be recorded significantly the establishing of two library schools with college sponsorship—those at William and Mary<sup>123</sup> and Our Lady of the Lake at San Antonio<sup>124</sup> and the suspension of two programs associated with public libraries—that at Los Angeles<sup>125</sup> definitely and that at St. Louis temporarily<sup>126</sup>. The discussion of supply and demand opened by C. B. Joeckel<sup>127</sup> at Chicago in December, while of vital interest, leads beyond the college and university field. The same can not be said of the note bearing upon the quality and equipment rather than the quantity of recruits voiced by a series of writers. It appears in C. J. McHale's article on the circulation department of a university library<sup>128</sup>, in L. R. Wilson's address before the Library Association in England<sup>129</sup>, in C. C. Williamson's portrayal of the place of advanced study in librarianship<sup>130</sup>, incidentally in C. H. Brown's interpretations of the effect upon librarians of the land-grant college survey<sup>131</sup>, and, most conspicuously, in C. B. Shaw's essay entitled "The Librarian and Scholarship"<sup>132</sup>.

Conditions in the economic world seem not to have affected materially the number of changes in position, at least as far as major posts are concerned. Louis R. Wilson moved from North Carolina to the Graduate Library School at Chicago<sup>133</sup>, Jackson Towne from Peabody to succeed Linda Landon at Michigan State<sup>134</sup>, Carl Cannon from the headship of the Acquisition Division at the New York Public Library to that of the Accessions Division at Yale<sup>135</sup>, and Rudolph Gjelsness from the Preparation Division of the New York Public

Library to be librarian and professor of library science at the University of Arizona<sup>136</sup>. Grace Wormer<sup>137</sup> became acting librarian at Iowa following the resignation of Milton Lord. Gladys Leslie was appointed librarian at Bennington<sup>138</sup>, P. O. Keeney at Montana<sup>139</sup>, Lucy Lewis as Director of Libraries for the higher institutions in Oregon<sup>140</sup>, Dorothy Highie librarian at Cornell College<sup>141</sup>, Vera Cooper at De Pauw<sup>142</sup>, Dagny Anderson at Wagner<sup>143</sup>, and in the Michigan Teachers Colleges Charles V. Park<sup>144</sup> at Mt. Pleasant and Elsie Andrews at Ypsilanti<sup>145</sup>. Helen Sutliff was made associate-librarian at Stanford<sup>146</sup>, and Edna Goss joined the staff of the Hoover War Library as a cataloguer<sup>147</sup>. Ruth Worden became acting dean of the University of Washington Library School<sup>148</sup>, Ethel Feagley a special consultant at Teachers College, Columbia<sup>149</sup>, and Wilhelmina Carothers catalog librarian at Atlanta<sup>150</sup>. Ina Ten Eyck Firkins, who had been associated with the University of Minnesota library since 1889, retired on August 1st<sup>151</sup>. Losses by death include those of Charles C. Eaton, formerly head of the library of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration<sup>152</sup>; of Gertrude Kellicott after thirty-six years at Ohio State<sup>153</sup>; of G. M. Walton at the close of forty years of service at Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti<sup>154</sup>; of Marian Leatherman at Agnes Scott<sup>155</sup>; of Olin S. Davis, formerly of Fisk<sup>156</sup>; of Harriet Carstensen at Whitman<sup>157</sup>; and of Edith L. Cook of the School of Library Science at Western Reserve<sup>158</sup>.

Representatives of college and university libraries have been active, as usual, without their own walls. Andrew Keogh, Sydney B. Mitchell, and Margaret Mann were elected to the American Library Association Executive Board; and Herbert Hirshberg, Harriet E. Howe, and C. B. Joeckel to the Council<sup>159</sup>.

<sup>119</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:588 (June 15, 1932)

<sup>120</sup> *Iowa Library Quarterly*, 11:207 (Jan.-Mar. 1932), 187 (Oct.-Dec. 1931)

<sup>121</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:204 (Feb. 15, 1932), 299 (Mar. 15, 1932)

<sup>122</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 56:968 (Nov. 15, 1931)

<sup>123</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:588 (June 15, 1932)

<sup>124</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:204 (Feb. 15, 1932)

<sup>125</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:141 (Feb. 1, 1932)

<sup>126</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:141 (Feb. 1, 1932)

<sup>127</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:142 (Feb. 1, 1932)

<sup>128</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:142 (Feb. 1, 1932)

<sup>129</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:141 (Feb. 1, 1932)

<sup>130</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:634 (July 1932)

<sup>131</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:634 (July 1932)

<sup>132</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:148 (April 1, 1932), 435 (May 1, 1932)

<sup>133</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:681 (Aug. 1932)

<sup>134</sup> *Michigan Library Bull.* 23:97-99 (July 1932)

<sup>135</sup> Personal correspondence

<sup>136</sup> *Libraries*, 36:402 (Nov. 1931)

<sup>137</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:302 (April 15, 1932)

<sup>138</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:918 (Nov. 1, 1932)

<sup>139</sup> *A.L.A. Bull.* 26:192 (Aug. 1932); *Wilson Bull.* 6:701 (June 1932)

<sup>140</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:44 (Jan. 1, 1932)

<sup>119</sup> Bowdoin College. Annual catalog, 1931-32, p. 131.

<sup>120</sup> *Pennsylvania Library Notes*, 13:127 (Jan. 1932)

<sup>121</sup> *J.H.E.* 3:103 (Feb. 1932)

<sup>122</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:196 (Jan. 15, 1932)

<sup>123</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:125 (Jan. 1, 1932)

<sup>124</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:125 (Jan. 1, 1932); 57:96 (Jan. 15, 1932)

<sup>125</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:577 (June 15, 1932)

<sup>126</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:628 (July 1932)

<sup>127</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:103-10 (Feb. 1, 1932)

<sup>128</sup> *Wilson Bull.* 6:359-60 (Jan. 1932)

<sup>129</sup> *Lib. Quart.* 2:11-10 (Jan. 1932)

<sup>130</sup> Columbia University. School of Library Service Report, 1931, p. 7-20.

<sup>131</sup> *A.L.A. Bull.* 26:431-35 (July 1932)

<sup>132</sup> *A.L.A. Bull.* 26:544-47 (Aug. 1932); *Lib. Jour.* 57:502-04 (June 1, 1932)

<sup>133</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:392 (April 15, 1932)

<sup>134</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:349 (April 1, 1932), 587 (June 15, 1932); *Michigan Library Bull.* 23:54-55 (April 1932)

<sup>135</sup> *Lib. Jour.* 57:44 (Jan. 1, 1932)

Rosamond Parma has been president of the American Association of Law Libraries<sup>180</sup>. William Warner Bishop represented American librarians at the meetings of the International Committee of the International Federation of Library Associations at Berne and of the Swiss Library Association at Thun<sup>181</sup>. F. K. Walter was designated to carry credentials from the American Library Association to meetings of the International Institute of Bibliography at Frankfurt and of the British Library Association<sup>182</sup>. Honorary degrees were awarded to James T. Gerould by Dartmouth<sup>183</sup>, to L. R. Wilson by Haverford<sup>184</sup>, to Lawrence C. Wroth by Brown<sup>185</sup>, and to M. Alice Isely by Wichita<sup>186</sup>. Notable publica-

tions by college librarians which have come to attention, other than those so far mentioned, are the new edition of H. O. Severance's *Guide to Current Periodicals*<sup>187</sup>, W. E. Henry's collected papers<sup>188</sup>, L. D. Arnett's *Readings in Library Methods*<sup>189</sup>, the forthcoming *Romance of the Book* by E. O. Grover<sup>190</sup>, F. C. Hicks' *Organization and Ethics of the Bench and Bar*<sup>191</sup>, and the *Who's Who in Library Service* in preparation under the direction of C. C. Williamson<sup>192</sup>. Lesser items of interest are H. Lehmann-Haupt's article entitled "Five Centuries of Book Design"<sup>193</sup>, and Harriet G. Eddy's description of library service in Soviet Russia<sup>194</sup>.

<sup>180</sup> *Libraries*, 36:422 (Nov. 1931)

<sup>181</sup> *LIB. JOUR.* 57:348 (Mar. 15, 1932) *Wilson Bull.* 7:40 (Sept. 1932)

<sup>182</sup> *Wilson Bull.* 7:40 (Sept. 1932)

<sup>183</sup> *LIB. JOUR.* 57:669 (Aug. 1932)

<sup>184</sup> *A.L.A. Bull.* 26:453 (July 1932); *LIB. JOUR.* 57:633 (July 1932)

<sup>185</sup> *LIB. JOUR.* 57:663 (July 1932)

<sup>186</sup> *LIB. JOUR.* 57:669 (Aug. 1932)

<sup>187</sup> Severance, H. O. *Guide to the Current Periodicals and Serials of the United States and Canada*. 5th ed. 1931.

<sup>188</sup> Henry, W. E. *My Own Opinions Upon Libraries and Librarianship*, 1931.

<sup>189</sup> Arnett, L. D., and Arnett, E. T. *Readings in Library Methods*. New York, 1931.

<sup>190</sup> *LIB. JOUR.* 57:182 (Feb. 15, 1932)

<sup>191</sup> Hicks, F. C. *Organization and Ethics of the Bench and Bar*, 1932.

<sup>192</sup> *LIB. JOUR.* 57:135 (Feb. 1, 1932)

<sup>193</sup> *Columbia University Quarterly* 23:176-98 (June 1931)

<sup>194</sup> *LIB. JOUR.* 57:61-67 (Jan. 15, 1932)

## Children's Work Section Dues

AN APPEAL is hereby made to all members of the A. L. A. Section for Library Work with Children to send in their dues as promptly as possible. More than ever the work of the Section carried out through its various committees needs your support. The Section is over thirty years old and since its organization has stood for the best in library work with children. The Section plans and prints book-lists; it secures the re-publication of out-of-print books; it is active in promoting the highest standards of book production and professional training. You need the Section and the Section needs you. If you have allowed your membership to lapse you may be reinstated by paying dues for the current year of 1933. Dues are \$1 and payable to Mrs. Katherine Plummer Jeffrey, Mattapan Branch Library, Boston, Massachusetts.

## Columbia Receives Cash Gifts

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY has received twenty-eight cash gifts aggregating \$49,753.77, according to the *New York Times* for November 13. The largest, \$25,000, was from the Carnegie Corporation, to be applied to the support of the School of Library Service. The Alumni Association of the Library School of New York Public Library gave \$6,000 to establish a scholarship in the School of Library Service,

to be known as the Mary Wright Plummer Scholarship. Stipends for eleven scholarships for the Winter session of the current academic year were provided by the Columbia University Club with a gift of \$2,750.

## Brooklyn Receives Norse Books

A GIFT of 200 books in the Norwegian language to the South Branch of the Brooklyn Public Library has been announced. The books were given to the Library by Miss Signe Brodahl, library assistant at South Branch, who received them from her family library in Norway on a recent visit home.

### The Library

Here, where smallest citizen may find  
Nor scorn their rank, the nobles of the mind;  
While kings may learn, nor blush at being shown,  
How Learning's patents abrogate their own.  
A goodly company and fair to see:  
Royal plebeians; earls of low degree;  
Beggars whose wealth enriches every clime;  
Princes who scarce can boast a mental dime,  
Crowd here together, like the quaint array  
Of jostling neighbors on a market day:  
I love vast libraries; yet there is a doubt  
If one be better with them or without,—  
Unless he use them wisely, and indeed,  
Knows the high art of what and how to read.  
At Learning's fountain it is sweet to drink,  
But 'tis a nobler privilege to think;  
And oft, apart from books, the thirsting mind  
May make the nectar which it cannot find.  
'Tis well to borrow from the good and great;  
'Tis wise to learn; 'tis godlike to create.

—ERIC BABBITT.



# Current Library Literature

**AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**  
Howard, A. S. The greatest traveling library in the world. *Jour. of Adult Education*. 4:401-403. 1932.

AMMLA "libraries" are wooden chests each containing about 70 books. They are distributed to ship's crews, life-saving stations, lighthouses, etc. In this, the tenth year of its service, nearly 400,000 books and 200,000 magazines have been circulated.

**ARGENTINA. NATIONAL LIBRARY**

Sandy, G. H. The National Library of Argentina. illus. *Bull. of the Pan American Union*. 66:681-689. 1932.

It is among the best in South America, in service and size. Established in 1810, it now has about 200,000 volumes.

**CATALOGS, PRINTED**

National Library of Peiping. *A Classified Catalogue of the Möllendorff Collection Deposited in the Library by Mr. Chu Chi-Chien*. Peiping, China: [The Library], 1932. bds. 286+65 p. por.

Books are in many different languages. Arrangement is by the Library of Congress classification. 65 p. index.

**CHILDREN'S LITERATURE**

Barnes, R. A. From Howard Pyle to Willy Pogány; a short sketch of children's book illustration in America. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 23:115-118. 1932.

Discusses work of Pyle, Jessie Wilcox Smith, Gertrude Kay, Maxfield Parrish, Frank Schoonover, and several others. "List of Outstanding Illustrators, both American and Foreign," p. 117-118.

**CHILDREN'S READING**

Hutchings, F. G. B. Children's reading, II.—Scout and Guide stories. *Lib. World*. 35:78, 80, 82, 84. 1932.

Discussion of individual titles, and bibliographies for each type of story.

**See also LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN**

**COLLEGE LIBRARIES**

Carnegie Corporation. Advisory Group on College Libraries. *College Library Standards*. New York: [The Corporation], 1932. pap. 11p.

Standards of buildings, staff, book collections, classification and cataloging, and training in the use of the library.

**EDUCATION, ADULT**

Miers, Sir H. A. Presidential address delivered at Bournemouth, 1932. *Lib. Assn. Record*. 3rd ser. 2:265-282. 1932.

Traces history of the Workers' Educational Association in England and of readers' advisors in the United States, the use of moving pictures and radio, etc.

**HARVARD UNIVERSITY. WIDENER LIBRARY**

Anderson, R. B. Harvard's Stolberg library. *Amer. Scholar*. 1:498-500. 1932.

The Stolberg library at Wernigerode has been in process of formation for four centuries. The Harvard purchase comprises 12,500 volumes of the collection, especially rich in diplomatic history, government, law and economics.

**HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES**

Dodge, E. G. The high school library today. *Mich. Lib. Bull.* 23:118-120. 1932.

Recommends a liberal reading policy, with free use of adult books and even such magazines as *Wonder Stories* and *Amazing Stories* to fit the child to the modern environment he must eventually enter.

**ILLUSTRATORS. See CHILDREN'S LITERATURE**

**LIBRARY BUDGET**

Mitchell, Lt. Col. J. M. Library budgets. *Lib.*

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in *Cannons' Bibliography of Library Economy*, to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

*Assn. Record*. 3rd ser. 2:297-304. 1932.

Many Local Authorities in England have spent so little on libraries in the past that any further cuts are a serious matter. Regional co-operation of libraries is urged.

**LIBRARY SERVICE**

Gallagher, M. F. The public library in hard times. *Lib. Occurrent*. 10:361-363. 1932.

By the chairman of the Trustees' Section of the A.L.A. Cites names of famous men who have made use of the public library, and states that any movement for drastic reduction in public library revenue should be resisted.

Henshall, M. D. A public library's special service during a period of economic depression and unemployment. 609 Mission St., San Francisco. *Western Jour. of Education*. 38:11-12. 1932.

Readers and their requests at the Oakland (Cal.) Public Library. Besides vocational books, biography, travel, literature and economics are in demand.

Robbins, L. H. The rediscovery of the public library; reading rooms over the land are crowded with people seeking the means to reshape life and vocation. illus. *New York Times Magazine*. June 12, 1932. p. 9, 16.

Specific instances of help given by the Cleveland, Newark, New York and other public libraries.

Ross, Mrs. O. T. Building for permanency. *Lib. Occurrent*. 10:360-361. 1932.

"I think the emphasis in buying should be placed on the educational, cultural and informational books as opposed to the recreational."

**LIBRARY SERVICE TO SCHOOLS**

Encouraging school children to read for the fun of it. Newark (N. J.) Public Library. *The Library*. 5:13-14. 1932.

Posters, plays and various library projects acquaint children in Newark schools with the best of children's literature.

**LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN**

American Library Association. Committee on Library Work with Children. *Children's Library Yearbook Number Four*. Chicago: A.L.A., 1932. pap. 191p. illus. \$2.25.

Chapters on histories, scientific books, and epic stories written for young people; Mother Goose, Bible stories, pictures for children, and the little theatre. The second section considers the work of children's librarians; the third, books for Indian and Negro children. 55 p. bibl. of children's literature. Usual directories.

Libraries and children; a survey of modern practice. *Lib. Assn. Record*. 3rd ser. 2:305-308. 1932.

Children's departments, school libraries, intermediate libraries, and county library work with children in England.

**MERCHANT MARINE LIBRARIES. See AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**

**NATIONAL LIBRARIES. See ARGENTINA; SWITZERLAND. NEWARK (N. J.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. See LIBRARY SERVICE TO SCHOOLS.**

**SCHOOL LIBRARIES**

American Library Association. School Libraries Committee. *School Library Yearbook Number Five*. Chicago: A.L.A., 1932. pap. 253p. illus. plans. \$2.50.

"Considers standards for libraries in elementary schools, secondary schools and teachers colleges. Part I outlines the standards that have been set up. Part II contains studies and descriptive articles which will aid individual librarians in setting up standards for their own libraries. Part III presents a bibliography of books and periodical articles that have been published from July 1928 to June 1932, and a directory of school librarians." Foreword.

Clifton, A. M. A library corner. illus. *The Instructor*. 42:30, 62. 1932.

Mexican children of the first and second grades of Los Nietos School, Los Angeles, Cal., built and organized their own library, "La Libreria Chiquita" (The Little Library).

Lathrop, E. A. The love of books; how Cleve-

land's experimental school library lures children to literature. illus. *Sch. Life*. 18:35-36. 1932.

Successful activities of the Mount Auburn School in making children familiar with its 8,000 books.

Ross, Frances. The children's library. illus. *American Childhood*. 18:7-9. 1932.

Direction of children's reading; Book Week observation; children's preferences in reading and listening to the radio; books to read aloud.

Wilson, Martha, comp. *Selected Articles on School Library Experience*. 2nd ser. New York: H. W.

Wilson Co., 1932. cl. 328p. \$2.25.

Articles published since 1924, arranged under the headings Books as Tools, The School Librarian, The High School Library at Work, The Junior High School Library, The Elementary and Platoon School Library, and Supervision of School Libraries.

STANDARDS. See COLLEGE LIBRARIES

SWITZERLAND. NATIONAL LIBRARY

Godet, Marcel. *La Bibliothèque Nationale Suisse, Son Histoire, Ses Collections, Son Nouvel Edifice*. Berne: The Library, 1932. pap. illus. plans. 46p.

Address given at the opening of the new building, which is described in detail. The National Library as such is only 36 years old. It specializes in publications dealing with Switzerland, the works of Swiss authors, and books published in Switzerland, whatever the subject or the author.

## Recent Grants To the A. L. A.

A GRANT OF \$500,000 has been made by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to the American Library Association to be added to its permanent fund and the first half of that sum was paid in October. This is in accordance with the announcement made some months ago that the Corporation would give \$500,000 in 1932-33 and a similar amount in 1933-34, following a substantial increase in the Association's funds from sources other than the Corporation.

A final annual grant of \$13,500 was also made by the Corporation to the Association for library extension service in the South. After 1933, this work in common with other activities of the Association, will depend upon the availability of funds for general purposes.

The sum of \$45,000 has been granted by the General Education Board to the American Library Association for the extension of co-operative cataloging as proposed by the A.L.A. Committee on Cooperative Cataloging. The sum is payable over four years. This grant followed an investigation of the possibilities of cooperative cataloging by libraries dealing with research material. The study was made by a Committee consisting of Keyes D. Metcalf, Chairman, T. Franklin Currier, Rudolph H. Gjelsness, J. C. M. Hanson and Margaret Mann. The advisory members were Claribel R. Barnett, J. Christian Bay, Julian S. Fowler, Frederick C. Hicks, Sophie K. Hiss, Anna Marie Monrad, Lois A. Reed, Bertha M. Schneider, Nathan van Patten and James I. Wyer. Paul North Rice and Winifred Gregory assisted with the investigation.

## Special Libraries News Notes

ROSAMOND GILDER, the daughter of the late Richard Watson Gilder, has compiled a fully annotated bibliography of one hundred books relating to the theatre, under the title of *A Theatre Library*. It is published by Theatre Arts, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York City, price \$1.

F. W. FAXON COMPANY of Boston has issued a 1932 supplement to *United States Reference Publications*, a guide to the current reference publications of the Federal Government, compiled by J. K. Wilcox, Associate Reference Librarian of John Crerar Library. Entries are annotated and well indexed. Price \$1.75.

THE *Industrial Directory of New Jersey* for 1931, is being offered by the N. J. State Chamber of Commerce for \$5. This volume is published only once every three years.

CREATIVE ART Magazine has instituted a monthly checklist of books on art, and is also extending its book-review department.

THE BIRMINGHAM (England) Bureau of Research on Russian conditions, directed by Professor S. Kononov, is issuing a series of memoranda on vital issues in Russia. It is the aim of the Bureau to supply reliable information, based on a careful and impartial study of facts and statistics relating to economic conditions in the U.S.S.R. The annual subscription is \$5 payable in advance.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE of Accountants is publishing a volume on "Basic Standard Costs" which will be of interest to all accountants, executives, factory managers, and engineers.

THE AMERICAN Standards Association, New York City, of which Mrs. Florence Fuller is librarian, announces that a proposed dictionary of electrical engineering terms, representing the results of over three years work by a committee of twelve scientists and engineers under the chairmanship of Dr. A. E. Kennelly of Harvard University, has just been published for review and criticism prior to its submittal to the American Standards Association for adoption. The report, prepared under the direction of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, is a document of 208 pages listing over 3,400 definitions.

# Library Organizations

## Indiana

### Library Association

THE FORTY-FIRST annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association, held at Hotel McCurdy, Evansville, October 11-13, was opened by Miss Ethel G. Baker, president of the Association. Miss Baker's timely and appropriate remarks were followed by words of welcome from Mayor Frank W. Grieser, Dr. Earl E. Harper, president of Evansville College and Miss Ethel McCollough, librarian of Evansville Public Library. The first General Session was devoted to a discussion of professional interests. The Association was most fortunate in being able to present Mr. Carl H. Milam, secretary of the American Library Association, who chose for his subject, "First Things First." Mr. Milam gave a most stimulating portrayal of present day precarious library conditions. Mr. Harold F. Brigham, librarian, Louisville, Kentucky, followed and presented "A Librarian's Credo in Times of Economic Stress"; the challenge to justify generous support of libraries in spite of economic conditions. Following the close of the first session, the Association was entertained at a beautifully appointed tea and a tour of the new central library building, through the courtesy of the Evansville Library Trustees and Staff.

The second General Session was presided over by James A. Howard, Vice-President of the Association. Preceding the guest speaker, William J. Hamilton paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl whose death occurred December 8, 1931. The guest speaker of the evening was Lew Sarett, woodsman poet, university professor and lecturer. For two hours his unique program of poetry, humor and art of impersonation intently held his audience.

In view of the fact that Evansville's new library is the last word in library building and equipment, the entire system served as a case study, the heads of departments serving as demonstrators at the various Round Tables conducted the second day of the conference, which included College and University, Reference and Business Department, County Library, School Libraries and Work with Children, Catalog, Lending and Work with Intermediates and Hospitals. Wednesday afternoon was given over to a trip to New Harmony, some twenty miles away, a historic shrine, old but ever new, which bears the dis-

tingtion of being the cradle of science, culture and education of the middle West.

The Grand Dollar Dinner program, a novel arrangement in the form of book reviews, was the event of Wednesday evening, Mr. S. William Ehrich of the Library Board presiding. The library of yesterday, the troublous times of today and the possibilities and needs of tomorrow were entertainingly discussed, which closed with a gracious tribute of appreciation by Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, well known club woman.

The last General Session presented two very delightful speakers; the first, Miss Julia F. Carter, Supervisor of Children's Work, Cincinnati Public Library whose theme the "Wealth of Old Lamps" the magic of old books, emphasized "the opportunity in these days of restricted budgets, when appropriations have shrunk, to seek out the old lamps which have perhaps been pushed aside for the glitter of modern book jackets." The second speaker was Mary K. Reely, of the Wisconsin Library Commission whose subject, "Fiction and Non-fiction, 1931-32," to be discussed rather than recommended proved to be a most informative discourse.

Newly elected officers for the coming year: President, James A. Howard, Hammond; Vice-President, Florence L. Jones, Indianapolis; Secretary, Miriam Netter, Warsaw; Treasurer, Gladys Walker, Columbus.

—JANE KITCHELL, *Secretary*.

## Illinois

### Library Association

SPRINGFIELD was a cordial and hospitable host to the Illinois Library Association at their thirty-sixth annual conference held October 26-28. The program, planned to present a broader vision of librarianship, as well as to meet the needs of individual librarians, was enthusiastically received by over 300 librarians and trustees.

The conference opened with a Trustees' Luncheon Round Table, at which various speakers stressed the importance of the work of library trustees and solicited their interest in problems connected with certification, publicity, buildings and financial support. Dr. Locke, librarian of the Toronto Public Library, discussed the responsibility of librarians to their trustees, and ways in which librarians may support their trustees. At the first

general session Mayor Kápp and Mr. Herford, President of the Lincoln Library Board, welcomed the members of the Association, and response was made by Miss Emily Miller, who presided. After an attractive illustrated travel talk by Mr. Spencer Ewing on "Balinese Philosophy by Bits," and duets by the Misses Williamson, the evening concluded with an informal reception and a tour of the Centennial Building. Miss Charlotte Ryan presided over the second general session, and Mr. Lawrence Murphy of the University of Illinois made a number of worth while suggestions in the interest of library publicity, which elicited discussion and questions showing this to be an ever present problem with librarians.

The annual conference dinner Thursday evening was a thoroughly enjoyable occasion. Miss Miller was a gracious and witty chairman, and Dr. Locke, speaker of the evening, surpassed even the high expectations of his audience, choosing as his subject "What Does a Librarian Do?" and emphasizing the great need for leadership in the profession. The section meetings were well attended, especially the Children's Section which featured a talk on *Letters to Channy* by Mrs. Heluiz Washburne, and an exhibit of original illustrations, and the Lending Section, which imported Miss Margery Doud from St. Louis, an always welcome addition to any program.

The officers for the coming year are: President, Winifred Ver Nooy, Head of Reference Department, University of Chicago Library; First Vice-President, William Teal, librarian, Cicero Public Library; Second Vice-President, Ethel Kratz, librarian, Champaign Public Library; Secretary, Elizabeth Curry, librarian, Kewanee Public Library; Treasurer, Mabel Wayne, assistant librarian, Decatur Public Library.

—EFFIE A. KEITH, *Secretary*.

## West Virginia Library Association

THE NINETEENTH annual meeting of the West Virginia Library Association was held at Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia, October 14-15. This association meeting was held in conjunction with the fifteenth annual meeting of the American Country Life Association. The two organizations held a joint session on the Extension of Library Service.

The opening session was held on Friday morning. Mrs. Vivian Reynolds Boughter presided. Miss Etta Roberts of the Wheeling Pub-

lic Library presented the Honorable Thomas Beckett, mayor of Wheeling, who made the address of welcome. The president then introduced the following guests: Miss Julia Wright Merrill and Miss Tommie Dora Barker of A. L. A. headquarters; Mr. Glenn H. Holloway, of Louisiana; and Dr. L. D. Arnett, Miss Roberts and Mrs. Harvey Harmer: the latter three of the West Virginia Library Commission. Miss Josephine Lehman then gave a report on the A. L. A. conference in New Orleans, and urged all members to attend the next conference to be held in Chicago. Miss Anna Taylor gave a paper on "Cooperation Between the Public Libraries and the Schools." Examples of close cooperation between the two were given. Following this the meeting divided itself into two discussion groups. College and High School Librarians discussed the problem, "What Courses to Offer High School Librarians in Our State Schools," under the leadership of Dr. L. D. Arnett of West Virginia University. The Public Librarians formed the second group of discussion of pertinent problems of the Public Library, with Miss Roberts as leader.

The morning meeting adjourned in time for luncheon at the Windsor Hotel. The Little Theater people of Wheeling were also guests at the luncheon. The guest speaker was Mr. Chester Wallace, of the school of Drama of Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh. Mr. Wallace delightfully talked on, "Recent Trends in the American Drama." Mr. Holloway spoke and showed his keen interest in the library from a non-librarian's viewpoint.

At the second session, Miss Louise Edmondson gave a report on "The Public Library Situation in West Virginia." This report was the results of a survey made by the American Association of University Women of the state. Miss Ida Peters, librarian of Parkersburg High School, talked on "The Elementary School Libraries of West Virginia." Miss Peters pointed out that there were few organized elementary school libraries, and urged that we advertise and build up the elementary school library. Miss Julia Wright Merrill, executive assistant, Library Extension Board, spoke on the topic, "A Look Ahead." Miss Merrill looked back on a visit made in West Virginia five years ago and showed the organization its progress and with this background she painted the picture of the future in library accomplishments for the state. Following this a discussion was led by Miss Tommie Dora Barker, regional field agent for the South of the American Library Association.

The third session was held jointly with the



Forum on The Extension of Library Service of the American Country Life Association, Miss Merrill presiding. Mr. Glenn Holloway told of the successful work that had been done in Concordia Parish, La. Miss Adeline Pratt, of Baltimore, spoke on County Libraries and stressed the importance of obtaining cooperation of other organizations, for to be successful librarians can't work alone. Miss Tommie Dora Barker then spoke on the "State's Responsibility." Miss Barker pointed out that we have a right to expect the state to provide means and ways of establishing county libraries. Especially are county libraries needed for West Virginia since the state has a mixed population and many towns are not incorporated. The last session held was a business meeting. The organization voted to become a member of the South Eastern Library Association. The association mourned the death of a neighboring librarian who had done so much for county library work in Maryland, namely Miss Mary L. Titcomb.

The following officers were elected: President, Miss Anna Taylor, Librarian, Carnegie Library, Parkersburg; Vice-President, Miss H. Louise Edmondson, Librarian, James E. Morrow Library, Marshall College, Huntington; Secretary, Josephine A. Lehman, Librarian, Fairmont Junior High School, Fairmont; Treasurer, Miss Virginia Ebeling, Cataloger, Wheeling Public Library, Wheeling.

—JOSEPHINE LEHMAN, *Secretary*.

## California Library Association

NEARLY six hundred librarians from the nine counties of the Sixth District of the California Library Association attended the meeting held at Pasadena on November 19th, Miss Helen E. Vogelson, President, presenting various pieces of business with clarity and dispatch, and holding speakers and program to schedule. The program included professional discussions of timely problems.

Shall the Sixth District be divided? John Boynton Kaiser, President of the C.L.A., reminded his hearers that the District boasts an area eight times as large as the state of Massachusetts and contains more than one-third of the members of the State Association. After a presentation of the history of the "mooted" question of division by Miss Althea Warren, and a statement of reasons for remaining intact by Everett R. Perry, a resolution was unanimously carried that the Sixth District should continue to contain the counties of Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San

Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura with the addition of Inyo County.

"Shall the Children's Reading Needs be Served by Public Library, by Public Schools or Both?" was presented by three experienced speakers. Mrs. Lorraine Miller Sherer, Director of Curriculum, Los Angeles County School System, discussed the library needs of the schools in a changing curriculum. Miss Jasmine Britton, Supervising Librarian, Los Angeles City School System, considered the public library an indispensable aid to children's reading habits and reading enjoyment, as well as a laboratory for the working out of the educational experience fostered by the schools; and from the standpoint of the experience of the Long Beach Public Library in a community where separate collections in elementary schools have been tried out. Mrs. Theodora Brewitt, Librarian, Long Beach Public Library, viewed the situation from the needs of the teacher, the librarian who serves the teacher, and the administrator of the library. The appointment of two important committees by the Chair was proposed and approved. One is to be a joint committee, composed of school and library representatives to study school and library relations. The purpose of the other committee will be to check all public documents, state, county, and municipal, to be found in southern California.

The third question for discussion before the meeting was the library school problem in Southern California occasioned by the discontinuance of the Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library. Discussion was opened by a detailed statistical report given by Miss Cornelia Plaister, Chairman of a special committee of the Sixth District, on the results of a questionnaire concerning the number of unemployed librarians in Southern California. From the various libraries which responded to the questionnaire, 636 applications had been received in one year, representing 328 people. Of these 328, 214 were library school graduates, fifty-four had completed a short course and sixty had no library training. Of the 214, seventy-four were employed and seeking transfers. Since the date of the questionnaire, it is known that a number of the applicants have been placed. The conclusion of the report was that the oversupply of trained and experienced librarians is not serious and that the probable upturn in business conditions will result in a need for additional librarians in Southern California. The committee recommended that the discontinuance of an accredited library school in Southern California was to be deplored. A motion was made to solicit aid and encour-



agement of the California Library Association and its Executive Board and the American Library Association and its Board of Education for Librarianship in the establishment in the near future of a library school in Southern California that would uphold the standards of the discontinued Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library. The resolution was endorsed by a representative of California School Libraries Committee, Southern Section, and by a representative of the Alumni Association of the Los Angeles Library School. A plea for shelving the resolution was made by Charles F. Woods of the Riverside Library and Library School with repetition of the argument of oversupply of librarians and re-reading of the measure adopted by the California Library Association in 1932 in convention, which urged the postponement of any additional library schools in the State. The motion for shelving the resolution was defeated and the recommendation for consideration of a school in Southern California by the Fall of 1934 was adopted.

Miss Eleanor Hitt brought messages from the State Library and gave a clear, informative paper on library tasks, professional and non-professional, the necessity of distinguishing between the tasks which may be assigned to clerical employees and those which require trained or professional background. Mrs. Laura Adams Armer, the first California author to win the Newbery Medal, described her experiences in writing *Waterless Mountain*. The program concluded with a series of tableaux of "California Ladies of Long Ago" in which members of the Los Angeles County Library took part, stepping forth from the pages of a huge album. The proverbial hospitality of Pasadena was extended to guests through a representative of the City Directors, and through the thoughtful courtesy of the Librarian and staff of the Pasadena Public Library.

—FAITH HOLMES HYERS.

## Colorado Library Association

THE COLORADO Library Association held its annual library meeting in Denver October 26-29. The members of the association were invited to participate in the dedication exercises for the Mary Reed Library of the University of Denver. These exercises took the form of a series of symposia on the Contribution of the University Library to Civilization. Papers were read on the Contribution of the University Library in the Fields of International

Relations; Science; Letters and Fine Arts; Economics and Social Institutions; Education and Religion; and Research and Scholarship. Among the speakers were Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, Department of State; Dr. James Grafton Rogers, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States; Jesse L. Nusbaum, Director of the Laboratory of Anthropology at Santa Fé; Dr. Eugene M. Antrim, President of the University of Oklahoma City; Dr. Louis R. Wilson, Dean of the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago; and the presidents of the Colleges and Universities in the Rocky Mountain region.

The Colorado Library Association in addition to its participation in these programs held its annual business meeting in the rooms of the School of Librarianship, University of Denver, Saturday morning, October 29. Dr. Louis R. Wilson spoke again, this time he reminisced about the North Carolina Citizens Library League and of the progress made in North Carolina. This was followed by a discussion. A discussion upon "What is the Obligation of the Public Library to Supply Books to the College Students" and the "Obligation of the College Library to Serve its Community Outside the Campus," brought forth interesting accounts of work done in communities like Gunnison, Colorado, where there is no public library.

The following officers were elected for 1932-1933: President, Elizabeth Scripture, Public School Libraries, Denver; Regional Vice-President, Zella Rank, Agricultural College, Fort Collins; Regional Vice-Presidents, Ruth Stewart, Western State College, Gunnison, and Ralph E. Ellsworth, Adams State Teachers College, Alamosa; Secretary-Treasurer, Louisa Ward, South High School Library, Denver; Council, May Wood Wigginton, Denver Public Library, Denver, and Harriet Howe, School of Librarianship, University of Denver, Denver,

—MAY WOOD WIGGINTON, *President*.

## Southeastern Library Association

THE SEVENTH biennial conference of the Southeastern Library Association was held at Signal Mountain, Tennessee, near Chattanooga, at the Signal Mountain hotel, beginning on the evening of Thanksgiving day, November 24, and closing at noon on Saturday, November 26, with the president, Mr. H. F. Brigham, librarian, Louisville, Ken-

tucky, Free Public Library, presiding. This was the fourth conference of this association to be held at this beautiful mountain resort, the location of which is practically the geographical center of the district composing the association. The librarians of Chattanooga with Miss Nora Crimmins, librarian of Chattanooga Public Library, as Chairman, acted as hosts for the meeting and provided delightful features of entertainment, including music for the Thursday evening program and state library association luncheons on Friday; a clever play, "Saint Elmo," presented on Thursday evening; and special compositions, written for the occasion and played by Professor Roy Lamont Smith, setting to music the poems of Emma Belle Miles, famous artist, poet and mountain woman of this region, sung by Mrs. Ruby Belle Hudson.

Miss Julia Ideson, librarian of the Houston, Texas, Public Library, and First Vice-President of the American Library Association, was the special guest of the association and spoke on Thursday evening at the opening session on "Conservation with Retrenchment," this being the theme of this conference. Miss Charlotte Templeton, librarian of Atlanta University and past-president of the Southeastern Library Association, gave an interesting history of the association from its birth at Signal Mountain in 1920, when a small group of librarians from seven Southern states gathered together informally to discuss mutual problems in library development in this section, reassembled in 1922, to set up a more formal organization, to the present conference with its one hundred and thirty-eight representatives from ten states, and pointed out some of the accomplishments of the association in cooperating with other agencies in setting up standards for high school libraries, and for institutions offering courses in library science for school librarians, and raising the standards for college libraries and in setting up objectives toward which all Southern libraries and library extension agencies should work in developing a complete program of library service in the South.

Friday morning's general session opened with a contribution from Mr. M. L. Burdick, Southern Representative of Charles Scribner's Sons, on "The Book Trade in the South" following which a panel discussion was conducted on "Planning for the Immediate Future." Members constituting the panel were President H. F. Brigham, Chairman, Mr. C. W. Dickinson, Jr., Dr. Louis R. Wilson, Miss Mary Rothrock, Miss Julia Ideson, Miss Tommie Dora Barker, and Mr. Charles Stone. Many interesting and valuable points

were brought out in this discussion on the benefits as well as injuries that the depression has brought to libraries in administration and service.

Members of each state library association assembled for luncheon on Friday and a contest for the largest number of libraries represented from one state was won by Georgia, having sixteen libraries represented, with Tennessee running a close second with fifteen. Section meetings for public librarians, college and reference librarians, school librarians, children's librarians and catalogers, were conducted on Friday afternoon, most of these programs being informal discussions on certain topics selected by the chairmen of the respective groups.

The book dinner on Friday evening was in charge of Miss Fanny Taber, librarian of the Greenville, S. C., Public Library, as chairman and was most unique in that the reviews were given over to imaginary books "that ought to be written" on Southern history, the great American poem and the ideal book for the adolescent.

The American Library Association retirement plan was discussed by Mr. H. F. Brigham, Chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Annuities and Pensions, at the Saturday morning general session, following which the business session concluded the meeting. West Virginia and Kentucky were welcomed into the Southeastern Library Association, the former having voted to affiliate and the latter to renew affiliation with Southeastern at their recent state library association meetings. A resolution strongly endorsing and commending the work of the Regional Field Agent for the South of the American Library Association and requesting the American Library Association to provide means for the continuation of this work was adopted. Another resolution adopted expressed the hope that means would be found to assist the state library extension agencies in Mississippi and Tennessee to enable them to continue to function through the present economic emergency, until more favorable conditions make possible local state support.

Officers elected for 1933-4 were: President, Mrs. Lillian M. Griggs, librarian of Woman's College of Duke University, Durham, N. C.; Vice-President, Mr. C. W. Dickinson, Jr., supervisor of Textbooks and Public School Libraries, State Department of Education, Richmond, Va.; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Arralee Bunn, reference librarian, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee.

—BEVERLY WHEATCROFT,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

# In The Library World

## Canadian College Library Grants

THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION of New York has set apart certain funds to assist liberal arts colleges in Canada and Newfoundland in making their libraries of more strategic importance and more vital to the teaching processes of the colleges. The following statement from the President of the Corporation sets forth the Corporation's point of view:

"Faculty and students represent, even separately, highly selected groups. When the two really work together, and that this is possible is being demonstrated in an increasing number of colleges today, the united group thus formed is of unique significance. First-rate library service is absolutely necessary to success in their enterprise, and such service demands not only a generous array of books and journals, well selected and up-to-date, not only a professional staff intelligent and quick to see their educational opportunities; it demands as well a physical equipment which meets the needs of the situation."

To secure the ends desired, the Corporation has approved recommendations of its Advisory Group on Canadian College Libraries as follows:

1. Grants are to be expended solely for the purchase of books and current periodicals for general under-graduate reading in liberal arts colleges, together with Library of Congress cards for these purchases, and not for research material, special collections, subscription sets, completion of files of periodicals or of text-books either singly or in duplicate. While *A List of Books for College Libraries*, by Charles B. Shaw, and the Canadian Supplement (to be issued) are designed to call attention to desirable books for college libraries, colleges need not restrict their purchases to those books listed therein.

2. Grants are payable in three annual installments. Payments other than the first, will not be recommended by the Advisory Group unless—(a) the previous installments have been expended as specified in section 1, (b) all books purchased under the previous installment have been adequately cataloged and made integral parts of the libraries, (c) the library holdings of four-year colleges shall have been checked by *A List of Books for College Libraries* and reported to the Advisory Group.

3. Grants are intended to supplement, not to replace either wholly or in part, the normal annual allocations by the college for the purchase of books and periodicals, and should be accepted upon this understanding.

4. In any instance the Advisory Group may make its recommendation for a grant contingent upon the carrying out of definite suggestions for the improvement of the college library.

5. To aid the Advisory Group, and to complete satisfactorily its study for the Carnegie Corporation, colleges receiving grants are asked to keep a separate list of their purchases under the grant and

to make a report, preferably in July of each year during the period of the grant, with regard to library progress.

### Grants Totalling \$187,800

- Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia  
\$15,000 Payable \$5,000 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
  - Alberta, University of Edmonton, Alberta  
\$15,000. Payable \$5,000 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
  - Assumption College, Sandwich, Ontario  
\$2,400. Payable \$800 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
  - British Columbia, Univ. of, Vancouver, British Columbia  
\$15,000. Payable \$5,000 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
  - Campion College, Regina, Saskatchewan  
\$1,500. Payable \$500 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
  - Laval University, Quebec, Quebec  
\$6,000. Payable \$2,000 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
  - Luther College, Regina, Saskatchewan  
\$2,400. Payable \$800 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
  - McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario  
\$6,000. Payable \$2,000 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
  - Mount Royal College, Calgary, Alberta  
\$1,500. Payable \$500 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
  - Newfoundland Memorial University College, St. John's, Newfoundland  
\$3,000. Payable \$1,000 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
  - Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario  
\$15,000. Payable \$5,000 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
  - Stanstead College, Stanstead, Quebec  
\$1,800. Payable 1932-33
  - Toronto, University of, Toronto, Ontario  
\$15,000 for its University College Library; Payable \$5,000 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
  - Ursuline College, The, London, Ontario  
\$1,500. Payable \$500 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
  - Victoria College, Toronto, Ontario  
\$15,000. Payable \$5,000 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
  - Western Ontario, University of, London, Ontario  
\$15,000. Payable \$5,000 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
- In the following cases, the action is recommended upon submission of a plan of operation satisfactory to the Executive Committee:**
- Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia  
\$9,000. Payable \$3,000 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
  - King's College, University of, Halifax, Nova Scotia  
\$3,000. Payable \$1,000 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
  - Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick  
\$4,500. Payable \$1,500 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
  - New Brunswick, University of, Fredericton, New Brunswick  
\$4,500. Payable \$1,500 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33

- Ottawa University, Ottawa, Ontario  
\$4,500. Payable \$1,500 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
- Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
\$4,500. Payable \$1,500 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
- Regina College, Regina, Saskatchewan  
\$3,000. Payable \$1,000 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
- St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
\$1,800. Payable \$600 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
- St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, Nova Scotia  
\$4,500. Payable \$1,500 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
- Saskatchewan, University of, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
9,000. Payable \$3,000 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
- Trinity College, Toronto, Ontario  
\$6,000. Payable \$2,000 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33
- Waterloo College, Waterloo, Ontario  
\$2,400. Payable \$800 annually for 3 years, beginning 1932-33

## Morgan Manuscript By Scott Stolen

TWO HUNDRED pages of a manuscript, about 10 by 12 inches, in the handwriting of Sir Walter Scott and forming part of his novel, *Guy Mannering*, were stolen October 24, while on exhibition at Columbia University, according to the New York Times for November 23. This is a part of one of the literary treasures of the late J. P. Morgan, housed in the Morgan Library at Thirty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. A duplicate key was evidently used to open the locked case at the Centenary Exhibition. Both of the other volumes of the *Guy Mannering* manuscript contain about 400 pages, so that two-thirds of the original manuscript is still intact, although its value is greatly decreased by the absence of the stolen part.

## Fire Damages University Library

ON SEPTEMBER 15 about 3:00 A.M. fire of unknown origin was discovered in the front of the Library of the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina. The building had been remodelled about ten years ago and the entrance, rotunda and wooden stairways were relics of the old structure. This section burned rapidly and the flames swept up the stairways to the second floor. The rotunda and second story of the building were practically destroyed. The reading room, where most of the fiction was housed, was a total loss and so was the Department of Library Science

whose quarters were across the hall. Much damage was done by water in the periodical and reference rooms on the first floor. The stacks and offices were shut off by a fire-proof wall, but again the water came through from above and many books were badly damaged. The card catalog located in the wall between the catalog and reference rooms suffered from water. The catalog case was ruined and most of the cards mildewed from the moisture. The extent of the damage has not yet been determined. The building and contents were insured, but it is doubtful if this figure will cover actual loss, to say nothing of the years of labor necessary to replace and restore lost material.

## Special Libraries In Czechoslovakia

THE STATE BUREAU of Statistics has lately in its *Mimorádné Zprávy* (Extraordinary Reports) II, 1932: 1-128 edited a list of reference, scientific, and special libraries at the beginning of the year 1932. According to the preface summarizing the data included in the list there have been as follows:

Year	Special Libraries	Volumes
1900	497	3,695,502
1927	1423	9,063,331
1932	2133	11,847,126

Out of the 2,133 libraries in the year 1932 there are six university libraries with 1,578,312 volumes, 638 departmental and seminar libraries with 1,325,072 volumes, 444 intermediate school (gymnasiums, teacher's colleges, higher commercial, industrial and higher agricultural schools) libraries with 1,797,574 volumes, 207 teacher's district libraries with 192,732 volumes, and 150 museum libraries with 1,048,973 volumes. Archives and scientific institutes have had 111 libraries and 1,422,722 volumes, ministerial, other official and courts of justice libraries, 163 in number, have had 1,063,076 volumes, 151 society and labor organizations libraries possessed 819,106 books, 218 monastic and ecclesiastical had 1,919,600 volumes, thirty-five private and nobility libraries 578,468 volumes.

To all these to be added 17,928 teacher libraries (elementary, agricultural, commercial and high schools) with 3,596,194 volumes, so the number of volumes in all the 20,061 mentioned were 15,443,320.

The amount expended during the year by 2,133 libraries mentioned above was 13,141,510 Czech Crowns. One thousand three hundred seventy-six libraries had 100 volumes and over, while ninety-five had more than 20,000 volumes. The Prague university library has 710,801 volumes.



# Open Round Table

## Price Adjustment Of U. S. Daily

I NOTE the reference in your columns to the increase in price of *The United States Daily*. Through important economies which have been effected, we have been able to make a price adjustment which reduces the annual subscription price to \$20. Any subscription may be renewed at present for \$10. a year.

—ROBERT D. CHASE,

*Director, Circulation Department.*

## Inter-Library Loan Suggestions

I WAS much interested in the articles on Inter-library Loan published in your issue of November 1. As a former reference librarian and twice a campaigner for legislation on library extension I am always impressed by the generosity of large libraries in the matter of inter-library loans. Such an opportunity as that given by the St. Louis Public Library for small-town students anywhere in the U. S. or Canada to tap its fine book collection, is a great public gift. And of course most large libraries are giving a considerable amount of inter-library loan service. The thought rises: If libraries are willing to lend their reading matter so generously, and are finding cost the chief deterrent, would not this be a reasonable and excellent place for the use of state (or even federal) funds?

No state commission, or state-owned library, can satisfy all the worth-while requests coming to it. Some states do not have state-owned collections adequate for circulation of even current inexpensive books. Few states own the best research collection in their own region. Even those who do could advantageously supplement their collections. Would not state commissions enormously increase their resources if, by paying all or part of the costs of inter-library loan service they could give the small-town reader access to collections of large municipal and society libraries? Even with "each library free," as Mr. Brown says, "to restrict its loans in any way it may desire the spirit of inter-library loan purpose would seem to insure real opportunity to the Commission's serious clients when the cost-questions were out of the way." Studies have evidently now been made which could give the commissions and libraries cost-data for the business basis. I admit, however, I should

have liked a comparison of cost-finding methods used by Miss Quigley and by Mr. Brown and the authorities he quotes. The possibility of state-supported inter-library loan service seems to me professionally interesting.

A second interest which it has for me as a campaigner on library legislation may be tinged with politics. While president of the Colorado Library Association, or chairman of its Legislative Committee, I went through two unsuccessful campaigns for permissive library extension laws. I found that many legislators felt Demand-for-Libraries was the first essential, whereas our Association thought Opportunity -to -Discover -the -Value -of -Libraries came before it. I often had a sense of bafflement that probably paralleled the feeling of certain old philosophers. One philosophical school knew the egg must have preceded the chicken. The other school were certain the chicken preceded the egg. When opponents met, the Egg Sponsor undoubtedly asked high Heaven, "What to do—with the other fellow having no logic, and neither of us having any proof!" I have been on the alert for proof, or at least evidence. I've hoped that before I met more legislators I should know a good many places in the United States where Need-for-Library-Service was, under the warmth of Opportunity, visibly hatching into Demand. If the state had abundant state-collected statistics on extra-metropolitan demand for books (such statistics as would come from the above plan) those figures might help some library campaigner interviewing state senators and representatives.

—LUCRETIA VAILE,

*Queens Borough Public Library.*

## Present Library School Training

AN INTENSIVE STUDY of present library school training is under way by the Junior Members Round Table, a group of younger members of the American Library Association. A preliminary report was discussed at their meeting at the New Orleans Convention in April. A more exhaustive discussion based upon more representative schools will be presented at the next meeting in Chicago in October 1933. When asked for lists of their graduates and their catalogs, directors of library schools were most helpful. In an attempt to obtain first hand opinions of recent graduates, the questionnaire given below has been formu-



lated. Some will be sent recent graduates. It is, of course, impossible to reach all. Therefore, it would be very much appreciated if those of you who are reading this letter now and come in that category would consider this copy as your own, answer the questions, and send the reply to the Secretary, AT ONCE! Any comments or suggestions will be welcomed.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Library \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_  
Position \_\_\_\_\_

Other library positions held \_\_\_\_\_

College and years in which academic and library training was received \_\_\_\_\_

1. From your experience as a fellow student, what qualifications in education, training and temperament should library students possess for progressive class work? How should the aptitude of a prospective library school student be determined?
2. In your library school, what qualities in the faculty were most conspicuous, and in what way did their experience affect their teaching?
3. In what way could your library course be described for the relative stress laid upon broad principles, technical detail, the relation of details to library work as a whole, quality or quantity of work, development of initiative, or adherence to tradition?
4. How does question 3 apply to specific courses: cataloging and classification, reference bibliography, administration, book selection?
5. What courses were optional? Which ones do you consider were unnecessary?
6. Did your practice work satisfactorily supplement your library training?
7. In a questionnaire for library school directors on their development of library school training, what questions would you like to see included?

—MILDRED C. CLAPP,  
*Business Branch,*  
*Newark, N. J., Public Library*

## Undergraduate Librarians

THE WORK OF libraries is demanding an ever increasing amount of training from the attendants. Clerical aids are being distinguished from the trained workers. Short courses are being discontinued, more and more librarians are obtaining their master's degree. Librarianship is becoming a profession technical and demanding. Also the work entails a point of view which is, as we know, quite different from other professions, requiring an attitude of thought which long contact with the ideals and aims of the profession seems best able to evolve.

A few years ago a group of girls, realizing these things, and feeling that their undergraduate days should be preparing them for their profession, as well as that brief year following graduation, organized a professional sorority with the purpose of assisting each

other in their aims. That organization grew, and after a few years as a "local" upon the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles, it rewrote, with many thoughts of the future, its constitution, and declared itself national. That move was made with the best possible motive. As a national organization, Kappa Phi Zeta would be better able to interest groups of girls on other camps and assist them in finding the help and enthusiastic interest which we here had found. Also, as a national organization, we might conceivably be, sometime, of benefit to the profession itself.

In showing you how such a thing may be possible, let us give you a hint as to the activities of such an organization, and for that purpose we will speak of the Alpha chapter. The girls are, of course, carrying the necessary amount of college work, and maintaining an average grade. To that must be added the consideration that with very few exceptions the members of Kappa Phi Zeta must work to help pay their school expenses. Seldom do they work less than twenty hours a week, often much more. This in itself is a connection with the profession, since it is in the University Library and the public libraries of near-by towns that most of the girls work. They are busy, but not too busy to set aside one evening a week for meeting. At least once a year the staff of the University Library is entertained. By this means the girls come to know the people of their profession upon their own campus, and we are shown every evidence that the staff appreciates knowing, and keeping in touch with us. Once a year, also, members of the faculty, whom the sorority members particularly wish to honor, are asked to dinner. We may safely say that upon the University of California at Los Angeles campus those dinners have become hours of great pleasure. Faculty and students alike forget class room and the conversation is never dull. We find that we know our professors better, and that they remember us, and our aims, a great deal longer than otherwise. The girls spend many hours together, and friendships that will not end with college are begun. But there is more than just the social side to this library sorority, business meetings alternate with literary meetings. Sometimes the girls themselves prepare the talk for the literary meetings upon any phase of the general subject chosen for the year, which the Literary Advisor assigns to them. Other times outside speakers are obtained, and as these are usually people connected with library work the evenings are very important and interesting. Beside these things Kappa Phi Zeta usually tries to carry on some worth

while activities. A bibliography of some length was compiled and published, while last year the work of interesting students in, and inviting contributions to the Browsing Room which the library was establishing was undertaken.

Kappa Phi Zeta, then, tries to make itself a valuable organization in the school, and a very worth while factor in the lives of those who comprise it. But the work of the organization does not cease with the active chapter. An alumnae group, working with the active on many things, carrying on its own projects and interests, is composed, of course, of graduate members of the sorority, the majority of whom are either attending library schools or working. Meetings are of necessity less frequent, but interest and purpose is maintained and strengthened as more and more of our members find their places in the profession.

Holding these two groups even more firmly together, and uniting the whole organization, is the National Council. This body is going steadily about its business of establishing new chapters, of directing the policies of the organization and its acts, of preparing for future possibilities, and of seeking a means where by it may be of even more professional benefit than heretofore.

All this has grown out of the desires of a few girls to be better librarians. Theirs we felt was a worthy ambition, and the growth of the organization has proved their first steps to be excellent ones. The hopes and dreams of Kappa Phi Zeta have grown as the organization expanded. We have found so much of value in our sorority that we should like other future librarians to do the same. As we see the trend of library requirements rising toward more training and longer connection with the work, we ask ourselves, as we would like to ask the librarians of the United States—why not begin the founding of the library attitude in the undergraduate years—and why isn't an organization such as Kappa Phi Zeta an excellent point of contact? This is not a plea for sorority fame, it is but a suggestion offered to the librarians of our country, who wish to see librarianship most highly developed.

—NATIONAL EDITOR, *Kappa Phi Zeta*.

## Experiences and Experiments Requested

WE WOULD LIKE to know the experiences and experiments of other libraries in dealing with book theft and mutilations, especially among high school students.

We would appreciate it if you would pub-

lish a copy of my letter to Mr. Sherman, enclosed, as a starting point for discussion and exchange of experiences on this problem.

—BEATRICE WINSER.

*Librarian, Newark, N. J., Public Library.*

## Letter to Mr. Sherman

Mr. C. E. Sherman,  
Providence Public Library,  
Providence, R. I.

My dear Mr. Sherman:

YOUR SERMON on "Conscience Days" for public libraries in *Books for All* gives me a pang of regret for the passing of the Righteous and I wonder if you are not deceiving yourself. You refuse to admit that the people of Providence are bankrupt in public library conscience.

I have come to the conclusion that many young people in our public schools are bankrupt in public library conscience. The attitude of the average Newark boy and girl toward theft and mutilation of library books is baffling. What is your experience in Providence and how are you meeting it?

I am enclosing a copy of a letter to THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. Let us hope for a solution!

(signed) BEATRICE WINSER.

## The Perfect Bibliomaniac

FOR A DESCRIPTION of the *rarissima avis* shadowed in the above title, please see the *Worcester Telegram* for September 10, this being scarcely a place for the elaboration of those vital statistics relating to this case, of which we librarians are normally so fond. For our present purposes, let us call him simply "R" (possibly an abbreviation for "Ripsnorter.")

One bright September morning our library messenger laid three valuable books on my desk with the remark that he believed much grain was ripe for our harvest at a given address, which had been under suspicion for some time. Arriving there fifteen minutes later, we were admitted by R's mother, who was greatly shocked to learn our suspicions, but declared herself anxious to cooperate. She led us into a modest room twelve feet square, whose four homely bookcases were crammed almost to the ceiling and literally bursting with a miscellaneous array of fresh appearing books on almost every conceivable subject, looking like a gentleman's overgrown

library. A glance or two showed that the fifteen hundred-odd volumes were at least roughly classified on the shelves, so, starting in briskly with "bibliography," we ecstatically discovered, on the very first shelf, our set of Holbrook Jackson's new fifteen dollar volumes on bibliomania, missing and wildly searched for during several months past. All ownership marks had been carefully removed, but the scarred book-plate and title-page areas, and especially the erasure of the accession number, gave us proof positive, when not in competition with other libraries, of our great good fortune. Stripping our coats, we got down to hard work and, by dint of impressing three library motor-cars and six of our regular male employees, before six P.M., had unloaded at the main library 1055 volumes without any aid from the police. Among the big fish scooped into this dragnet were three volumes of the *New Century Dictionary*, six of Farmer's *Slang and Its Analogues*, five ponderous tomes of Howarth's *History of the Mongols*, Conrad's works in twelve volumes, and many useful quartos on drawing and illustration.

Next day, our Directors, at a special meeting, voted for R's immediate arrest and prosecution, which were effective forthwith, his ten-day bride bailing out her knight-errant to the tune of \$2,000 in Central District Court. Four days later we recovered 420 more, equally valuable, books from an adjoining closet, into which a curious detective happened to peek!

To the natural query: "How can such things be?" our only answer is that the Harvard College Library was thus looted only last winter by one of its alumni, and supposedly honest, borrowers; and that R, who had borrowed and returned hundreds of books annually since 1923, was so familiar and studious a figure in both Reference and Circulation Departments as to appear wholly above suspicion. His most productive fields of operation were the return shelves in the Reference Room, where discharged books are kept temporarily, and similar areas in the Circulation Department, where such books could be easily slipped into a bag, along with three or four more, regularly charged. Five books, thus stolen, every week during the nine years of his operating, would exceed 2000.

As stated at first, this appears to be a case of pure bibliomania, or zeal for the acquisition of books, from sheer joy of possession, no evidence of actual or attempted sales being discovered. That R is an avid and thoughtful reader we have much evidence, but he could not have read thoroughly a tithe of what he

stole from us, and then, too, he was kept very busy in covering his tracks. Great manual dexterity was developed in recasing, rebacking, and lettering much of this stolen property, as well as in fabricating new title-pages. This latter became necessary in many cases where we had used the perforating stamp, with the Library's name, as is the case on all expensive books, requiring the removal of the whole leaf. Several of R's facsimile title-pages, notably from the Guptill books on drawing, including a little vignette, are models of patient and artistic industry. Gypsy-lore pulled at his heart-strings irresistibly, nearly all our books of Romany strain falling victims, but reappearing on R's shelves in bright green, red and yellow cretonne dresses, worthy of these gay and colorful friends of George Borrow and Hans Breitmann. Among other suggestive titles from our strayed and recaptured wanderers are: *Enemies to Books*, *The Law of Arrest*, *Ventures in Book-Collecting*, *Forgeries and False Entries*, *Miseries of Human Life*, *Romance of First Editions*, *Church Vestments*, *Mata Hari*, *Psychotherapy*, *Anatomy of Suicide*, *History of Flagellation*, *Lover's Lexicon*, *The Rosicrucians*, *Adventures of an Outlaw*, *Condemned to Devil's Island*.

Lastly, this is all a sad warning on choosing authorship for a profession. Although R had selected the writer's craft for his vocation at the age of twelve, and had crammed his mind ever since with all the sexology and detective-story lore available in two continents, and devoted himself assiduously to fiction-writing, he had practically never sold a story, thus proving again that authorship should not be a vocation deliberately sought, but a by-product of important experience.

—ROBERT K. SHAW  
Worcester, Mass., Public Library.

## Rural Reflections

THIS IS a plea for all those in any way connected with the distribution of books, to come out of the library into the kitchen, and from that advantage point consider whether, sales aside, they are doing what they should in the way of mental sustenance for the country districts. There has been a good deal of academic discussion about this subject lately, and considerable editorial comment on the Coolidge piece about his boyhood books. I should like to contribute the facts of a recent and to me, very thought-provoking experience.

Finding myself in a typical rural community

of about twenty farmers and their families, eighteen miles from the nearest free library, I inquired whether it was possible to get books from the state library, and if so, whether anyone would care to read them. The answer was that it would be possible, that books would be welcomed, but that no one had had the gumption to undertake the task.

So I wrote to the library and received lists of twenty-five or fifty books, which would be sent free for six months, except for carrier charges. The books on these lists had to be taken and liked, although others might be sent to individuals. The general lists included two-thirds modern fiction and one-third non-fiction and children's books. Choosing what seemed to be the happiest collection, the books were ordered and duly installed in the community house. Four women, five girls and three boys asked for books the first day.

Immediately, I began to have qualms. Among the juvenile titles were *Alice in Wonderland*, *Black Beauty*, *Why Be a Goop*, *Carolina's Toy Shop*, *Katrinka*, *The Loneliest Doll*, *Robinson Crusoe* and *Michael of Ireland*. Those sound well, but when it came to the point of handing them out to the youngsters, I felt as if I were awarding Sunday School prizes, rather than providing recreational reading.

Fortunately no one asked for non-fiction, because I should have felt equally dubious about giving *Marching On* by John Philip Sousa or *Pilgrimage to Palestine* by Harry Emerson Fosdick, to be read by some farmer who had been cutting wood all day. The non-fiction titles were all irreproachable—and inappropriate. The ladies were less easily taken care of, but it struck me that it would do no harm for me to familiarize myself with the balance of the list in case I were called upon to give advice. As a starter, I took home *Blades* by George Barr McCutcheon, *House of the Sun Goes Down* by de Voto, *Love and the Ladies* by Eleanor Abbott, *The Redmaynes* by C. E. Locke, *Charis Sees It Through* by Widdemer and *The Thirteenth Letter* by Natalie Sumner Lincoln. None of the other twenty or more were best sellers, either.

As a book reviewer of ten years standing, I have read most of the new books as they were published. Never before did I realize how much novelty enhanced the interest. Nothing, I decided, was quite so dated, quite so rancid, as a not very good book when it gets a little old; particularly during the period between 1924-1928, when most of the novels on the list were published, and quantity rather than quality was having its vogue.

And now I had imported a collection of books of just the sort which were calculated to confirm this impression. In other words, I was making the same mistake that I had made once before, when a young, and actually prosperous farmer came to see us in New York and it devolved upon me to take him out to dinner. Somewhat puzzled as to an appropriate setting, I finally decided upon a restaurant in Greenwich Village. We sat down at a table covered with a checked gingham cloth, everything very homey to match. My young friend looked about him carefully, and then observed, "We've got a better hotel than this in Waterbury, Connecticut."

I have a feeling that in the same way, literary people are a little inclined to put off the rural world with what they think will be on its level or improving. The theory, I suppose, is that reading any book is better than not reading at all. But that isn't going to do much for the "rising normal" of civilization.

People in the country want true values, in literature as in other things. The manner doesn't count so much as the underlying character. And they don't want "culture," they want to be entertained, if they are going to all the trouble of reading.

The library asked me to return the record of the readers, so that it might know their choices. This is analogous to the sales reports of the days when we had to take what the stores offered, regardless of our needs and desires. That method of selling has proved disastrous. The librarians are no more at fault than the retailers were. They have had to take what the publishers thought the public should have. But in this particular case, rather than spoil my market and have a consumers' strike, I took out of circulation the books which I thought would be disillusioning, and when the others had been exhausted, returned the box whence it came, with the earnest prayer that the desire to read had not been killed in the minds of two generations.

My conclusion is that it is distinctly in the interests of the public and the publishers to see that their wares which are going out to the present 1932 rural districts are in tune with the times and with local conditions. It would seem to me much better to have duplicate lists than to provide variety at the expense of virtue. There are so many books published in the last few years that are worthy of circulation, that there is no excuse for allowing the second-rate to predominate. Quality is the watch-word, these days, and quality should be established in the book lists as well as in other lines.

—ELIZABETH OSATIVIA.



# Among Librarians

## Rosalie Mumford

WITH THE PASSING of Miss Rosalie Mumford on October twenty-third the Detroit Library lost one of its most gifted and successful leaders.

Associated intermittently with this institution since 1900, Miss Mumford brought to her duties a mind well trained along liberal lines, benefited by professional training acquired at the then leading library school of America.

Her attachment to these professional standards of admittance to and recognition within her chosen field of life work was of a sincerity that won the respect of everybody. The quality of her services proved the soundness of her principles; her ambition never flagged, her pursuit of book knowledge, her loyalty to high criterions in the world of print and the art of letters were as rugged as they were influential in her association with others and in the discharge of her responsibilities.

Though seriously handicapped in her health she would not surrender. Forced from time to time to retire for necessary recovery of strength, she eagerly returned to resume her duties with unabated interest in book service and advanced library ideas.

Eager to be at the front she never spared herself. As a leader she developed a large following and earned the affection of her fellows, and her name should be gratefully honored by this institution.

—Transcript of Official Proceedings of The Detroit Library Commission, Nov. 1, 1932.

## Necrology

EDITH EMILY CLARKE, Albany '89, dean of library workers in Syracuse, N. Y., died in November at the age of 73. Besides holding cataloging positions in various libraries including Columbia University Library, Newberry Library, Library of Public Documents in Washington, University of Vermont, Miss Clarke was also the author of several books on cataloging and bibliography.

MARIAN LEATHERMAN, Illinois '16, and Michigan '29, died suddenly on August 20 after a very short illness. For the past two years Miss Leatherman has been librarian of Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga. Since 1913, Miss Leatherman had been active in library work, having been successively assistant on the staff of the University of Illinois Library

and of Princeton University, and later librarian of the State Teachers College of Kirksville, Mo., of Drake University, and assistant librarian of Pennsylvania State College.

## Appointments

BETTYE E. BELL, for some years reference assistant at the Carnegie Library of Nashville, Tenn., has been appointed business branch librarian of that library.

RUTH BUDD, Columbia '30, has been appointed assistant professor in the library school of the College of William and Mary.

LELA CRUMP, Michigan '30, is now librarian of the Medical Library of the American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon, Syria.

EDNA HANLEY, Michigan '27, has been appointed to the position of librarian of Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga., made vacant by the death of Marian Leatherman.

AGNES O. HANSON, Wisconsin '28, special cataloger for the Peter White Library, Marquette, Mich., since September, 1930, has been appointed acting-librarian to serve during the year's absence of the librarian, Margaret Smith, for graduate study.

AGNES KING, Wisconsin '14, who has been on the faculty of the University of Wisconsin Library School for seven years has resigned for a leisurely trip around the world.

HESTER MEIGS, Wisconsin '25, received a license as library assistant from the Board of Examiners of the Board of Education, New York City, in February. Her first appointment was as substitute library assistant, Newton High School Library, Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.

MRS. MILDRED BOUDEMAN STRADLEY, Pittsburgh '30, has recently been appointed first assistant, Hazelwood Branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUTH S. REYNOLDS, Albany '26, was promoted to the librarianship of Whitman College Library in February, 1932.

FREMONT RIDER, Albany, will become librarian of the Caleb T. Winchester Library of Wesleyan University early in 1933. Mr. Rider was associated with Melvil Dewey in his work with the Dewey Decimal Classification system of cataloging beside serving as Associate Editor of *The Delineator*, Editor of the *Monthly Book Review*, Managing Editor of the *Publishers' Weekly* and THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

## Opportunities For Librarians

Young lady, experienced librarian and teacher, degree, with a year in library school desires work in public or school library. References. J18.

Affable young woman, graduate with high honors from college and accredited library school, is available for position in any section. Four years' experience teaching history and successful library experience. Have taken advanced courses in bibliography, reference and United States Government documents. Am willing to accept depression salary. J19.

A library school graduate with ten years' experience wishes a position west of the Mississippi. J20.

College graduate with ten years' experience as librarian in College Library and seven years' experience as chief of Records and Files in a Government office wishes position. J21.

Librarian with twelve years' executive experience in public library work wishes position in Texas or Louisiana. Reason for change in position unable to do constructive work under greatly reduced budget. J22.

## Free for Transportation

THE SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts, City Library offers free for transportation: *Atlantic Monthly*, complete vols. unbound, scattering from vol. 116 to 142; miscellaneous numbers from vol. 106 to 148. Also other periodicals. Send for list, if interested, to H. C. Wellman, librarian.

A LIMITED NUMBER of *Some Notes On American Pewterers*, an authoritative book on pewter by Louis Guérineau Myers, are available to librarians at THE LIBRARY JOURNAL office, 62 West 45th Street, New York City, for fifteen cents transportation cost.

## For Sale

Full set of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. No. 1 to date. Title-pages and indexes complete. \$290. For particulars apply W. F. G., care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, 14 vols., 1913-1923, library buckram bound. F. J. Pierce, Winthrop, Iowa.

## Wanted

WANTED—a card catalog cabinet, 12 tray unit, light oak finish, for standard size catalog cards. Ora A. Willis, librarian, Coker College, Hartsville, S. C.

## A Checklist of Current Bibliography

La SCHEDA cumulativa italiana; bollettino bibliografico . . . anno 1, n. 1— Gennaio, 1932—. Rome: Libreria Liberman, 1932—. L.60.

Monthly, except August, with quarterly cumulations. American agent: H. W. Wilson. Price, \$3.

MATERIAL obtained free or at small cost, gathered by the students in advanced reference, University of Minnesota. Minneapolis: Library School, University of Minnesota, 1932. 58 l. 50 c. Mimeographed.

MISSISSIPPI River and valley; bibliography, mostly non-technical. Fort Humphreys, Va.: The Engineer School, 1931. 116, ix p. Apply.

Similar lists of 1923 and 1927 added as appendices; consolidated index.

PARENTS' bookshelf, by A. H. Arlitt. Chicago: Amer. Lib. Assoc., 1932. folder. 5 c.; also quantity prices.

PENSIONS in railway service; references with notes. Washington, D. C.: Bur. of Railway Economics, 1932. 42 p. Mimeographed.

PERIODICALS, Librarian's guide to . . . and subscription catalog. Season 1931-32. Boston: Faxon, 1931. 98 p. Gratis.

Indicates indexed periodicals in 12 collective indexes.

REFERENCE, Hand-list of encyclopedias and other works of . . . in the Douglas Library [Queen's University]. Kingston: The Library, 1932.

SHIFT systems in industry. (Industrial Relations Counselors Library.) New York, March 30, 1932. 13 p. \$1.60.

To be obtained only through \*PAIS, 11 W. 40th St., New York City.

SPAIN & Portugal, List of books on . . . in the Central Library. Ed. by A. E. Sleight. Cardiff, Eng.: Public Libraries Committee, 1932. 92 p.

TAMIL books, A Supplementary catalogue of . . . in the library of the British Museum. Ed. by L. D. Barnett. London: The Museum, 1932. 695 p.

TARIFF, A list of books and pamphlets relating to. Issued by the United States Tariff Commission Library. Washington, D. C. Feb. 1, 1932. 48 p. Mimeographed.

TECHNICAL books of 1932, by D. Hendry. Brooklyn, N. Y., Institute Free Pratt Lib., 1932. 27 p. Apply.

TEXTILE design. Wash., D. C.: Textile Foundation, Commerce Bldg., 1932. 29 p. Gratis.

TEXTILES and clothing: a selected list of references on the physical testing of fabrics. Comp. by M. B. Hays. Wash., D. C.: Bur. of Home Econ., U. S. Dept. of Agri. [1932]. (Home Economics Bibliography, no. 8.) Mimeographed.

VIRGINIA, A bibliography of Virginia. Part IV. By W. L. Hall. Richmond, Va.: Division of Purchase and Printing, 1932. 61-96 p. (Virginia State Library. Bulletin v. 18, no. 2.) Apply.

Continues E. G. Swem's work, which appeared as follows: Part 1 (Bulletin, v. 8, no. 2-4. \$1); Part 2 (Bulletin, v. 10, no. 1-4. \$2.50); Part 3 (Bulletin, v. 12, no. 1-2. 50c.). In print.

Prepared by Karl Brown of The New York Public Library.

# Children's Librarians' Notebook

THE CHINESE RIDDLE. By Nina B. Baker. Lothrop. \$1.50.

An improbable but lively tale of three modern girls of high school age. Will appeal to girls who like "mostly conversation" in their books. The solution of the riddle, a message left for one of the girls when her life-long Chinese friend and the family house-man was recalled to China, is solved by a diligent study of the Chinese classics and a serious endeavor to understand the Chinese mind. The story may arouse an appreciation of the antiquity and culture of China and lead to the reading of books about that country.

—FAITH L. ALLEN.

GEORGE WASHINGTON; THE SOUL OF A NATION. By M. D. Holmes. Winston. \$2.

Compared with Helen Nicolay's recent *Boys' Life of Washington*—vivid, direct and entertaining, this biography of our nation's hero seems dry and rather dull. As the author explains in his preface, he has gone to infinite pains to keep his work accurate and authoritative. He has not succeeded in his further purpose, however, of making the living Washington move, human, warm-hearted, among the scenes of everyday life as has Miss Nicolay. It would be easy to believe that this book has been manufactured for consumption during the Washington Bi-Centennial.

—CLAIRE NOLE.

ZIP, THE TOY MULE. By Mabel G. LaRue, illus. by Maud and Miska Petersham. Macmillan. \$2.

Besides the title story there are four other simple repetitive tales, "The Little Red Drum," "The Jack O'Lantern," "Pop for Supper" and "Borrowed Clothes." Zip the Mule lives in a toy shop. Day after day he waits for someone to buy him—he is anxious to be under someone's Christmas tree—but no one does, you see. When someone finally wants him—alas, he cannot Hee Haw! So the customer goes away. A boy standing by wants him anyway and the shop-maker gives Zip to him. And when Zip has been tinkered with,—there he is a fine present for small brother who would have had none otherwise. Mrs. LaRue's *Fun Book* and her other books have been liked by little children to whom *Zip, the Mule* will be a welcome addition. The lively, gaily colored illustrations of the Petershams are of vital importance to the children's enjoyment of the book as a whole.

—ISABEL McLAUGHLIN.

SWIFT RIVERS. By Cornelia Meigs. Little. \$2.

Older boys and a few girls will enjoy this serious, thorough-going story of Mississippi River logging in 1835. Chris Dalberg, a youth of seventeen, is torn between love and loyalty to his grandfather and a sense of duty to his uncle, who in return for giving the orphan boy a home, expects him to labor without wages until he is twenty-one. Chris, coming home in a blizzard after a visit to his grandfather, finds his uncle's gate barred against him, and almost perishes in the storm. He returns to his grandfather, and they commence a logging venture which is successful. More excellent than the plot, which is somewhat heavy and unrelieved, are the characterizations of Chris, his splendid old grandfather, and the French Canadian river pilot, three types good for young people to know and emulate.

—LETHA M. DAVIDSON.

CHILDREN OF A STAR. By Julie Closson Kenly. Appleton. \$2.50.

Science has fascinating facts to relate and Julie Closson Kenly knows how to present her facts to interest children of all ages. *Children of a Star*, illustrated by Henry C. Kenly, is her latest offering in the interest of birds, beasts, fishes, insects and furry folks. How life first started on the earth, which was an abandoned star, is a nature book of intriguing interest which can be equally treasured for its English and its science. The bibliography will lead the reader into broader fields of knowledge.

—NORA R. CRIMMINS.

THE RAGGED STAFF. By C. M. Edmondston, and M. L. F. Hyde. Longmans. \$2.

Robin Fetyplace a page to Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, is the hero of this fascinating tale. His dangerous adventures together with the account of those stormy days between the years 1463-1473 in England, are woven into a story that will make history live for older boys and girls. They will read of the romance and marriage of Isabel Nevill to George of Clarence, whose son Edward was the last of the Plantagenet line; and of Anne the beautiful sister whose romance with Edward Prince of Wales, was all too short when he was murdered; and Anne's later marriage to Richard duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. The book gets its title from the Bear and the Ragged Staff, the Badge of the Earl of Warwick. Recommended for all boys and girls of ninth grade and up.

—ALICE E. BROWN.

KING OF THE GORILLAS. By Attilio Gatti. Doubleday. \$2.

The author is a young Italian explorer who has spent nine years in Africa, exploring and making collections for the Royal Natural Museum of Florence. This book does not give the complete story of any particular expedition. As the author truthfully says in a foreword, "I am telling a few of the experiences which happened to me during my life in Africa." These experiences are so scattered through the book that they hardly seem to be connected. For example, there is a chapter on an adventure with a cobra, one on an invasion by lions, then four chapters on the ceremonies which inducted the author into a secret society of the savages, other chapters on snakes in general, capturing elephants, camp life, and then at last the finding and killing of the gorilla. As appendix, "How to Organize an African Expedition," describes equipment needed. Illustrations are photographs. This is not an outstanding or necessary book for children's collections, but because it is easy reading it might serve to awaken an interest in better books on exploration.

—JESSICA KING

THE WAY TO GLORY AND OTHER STORIES.

By Marian Hurd McNeely, with a preface by Dorothy Canfield Fisher, illus. by Joan Esley. Longmans. \$2.

Mrs. Fisher's understanding and friendly preface gives the real reason for Mrs. McNeely's hold on the interest and affection of present day girls. Without cant, sentimentality and with true comprehension of girl's interests Mrs. McNeely in her present group of stories has set up true values, real personalities and wholesome atmosphere. Mrs. McNeely died recently and it is a misfortune that this will be the last book we are to have from her pen. The "Bee Man," the closing story—one promising to be novel and entertaining as well as "meaty," is unfinished. Just as abruptly was Mrs. McNeely's hoped for contribution to the building up of a fine group of stories for girls cut off. Some of these stories are slight, such as "The Measure of Value," which is hardly more than a Christmas anecdote, but some are well developed and offer situations and people which girls will recognize. Seeing with a girl's vision, and yet holding steadily to facts which girls would often rather not see, Mrs. McNeely's group of stories is unconsciously instructive as well as entertaining. There is inherent in all of them a fine sense of humor and balance, though the stories are of unequal value.

—ISABEL McLAUGHLIN.

WAGTAIL. By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming H. Crew. Oxford. \$2.

Two books about tadpoles make their appearance this fall, *Wagtail* and Bronson's *Pollwiggles' Progress*. Large libraries will want to buy both of them, but small libraries will probably choose the Bronson book, which is written with infinitely more imagination and humor and contains a great deal more information. *Wagtail*, however, cannot be dismissed by saying that is written in the old tradition of scientific books for children, each fact neatly coated with sugar, for in spite of its sugar it will be enjoyed by poor readers and Burgess addicts, who will like its short paragraphs, large type, and conversation. The soft green illustrations by Kurt Wiese make it an attractive book.

—CLARA E. BREED.

RANCH AND RING. By Florence Crannell Means. Houghton. \$2.

The fortunes of Jane Grant, so well begun in *Candle in the Mist*, are here continued in Colorado territory in the 1870's. The loss of a valuable old ring threatens the happiness of the household, but in the end the ring reappears, and thereby the claim to a family fortune is established. For both boys and girls from twelve to sixteen.

—MARIE L. KOEKER.

MADE IN FRANCE. By Susan Smith. Knopf. \$2.

Similar in make-up to the author's previous volumes, *Made in America* and *Made in Mexico*, yet necessarily broader in scope, since France has always been a leader in the production of beautiful china, rare tapestry, pottery, furniture, etc. Because of the vast amount of ground covered, the book can be little more than the briefest introduction to the beautiful things for which France is so well known. From the reference standpoint, it would be a more useful tool if the subject matter included were more selective so that the information given could be more detailed.

—CLARE NOLTE.

CLEAR TRACK AHEAD! By Henry B. Lent. Macmillan. \$2.

Here comes the fast freight with its coal cars, sand cars, stock cars, tank cars, box cars, refrigerator cars. Do you wonder, then, that the stories Mr. Lent told his own son, after talking to all the people connected with railroads, are sure to meet favor with the reading public of from five to eight years? The Earle Winslow pictures are fascinating to grown-up and child. This picture storytelling book will find favor.

—NORA R. CRIMMINS.



YOUNG AMERICA LOOKS AT RUSSIA. By Judy Acheson. Stokes. \$1.75.

Fifteen-year-old Judy Acheson who, three years ago, wrote so delightfully of her experiences in Constantinople, *Judy in Constantinople*, now tells us of her life in Soviet Russia where her father was stationed with the Near East Relief. Judy has a gift for making the reader see the country as she saw it—with its rugged mountains, blue lakes and dreary plains; with its tribes of primitive peoples, Yezidees, Tartars, Armenians. We visit bazaars, churches, go on many picnics, attend a Yezidee wedding and inspect a Pioneer camp, a Soviet school and factory; and everywhere we learn something of the forces that for so long have kept Russia from progress, and of the spirit that is urging her on today.

—FAITH L. ALLEN.

TOSS-UP. By Donal Hamilton. Farrar. \$2.

A basket-ball story which may seem technical or over-detailed to the layman but full of pleasurable excitement for the boy or girl who understands the game. Although sports play an important part in the life at Hilton Academy, the story does not dwell particularly on school spirit, but rather, presents the varied problems that confront a young Sophomore who feels equally urgent the call to play good basket-ball and the desire to edit the school paper. Through the intelligent advice of his father when the odds are against him, he learns a valuable lesson in how to adjust his time and energy to the best advantage. Minor incidents such as the rescue of a cross, crabbed professor from drowning seem improbable and ineffective solutions to certain of the hero's problems, however the book can be recommended as a good basket-ball story that shows real knowledge of the game and of sports psychology. For older boys. The author is on the teaching staff at the University of Michigan.

—HELEN NEIGHBORS.

SINCE COLUMBUS. By Leslie Thomas. Morrow. \$2.

An illustrated history of America for children which has maps for end pieces, pictures in reds, purples, blues, and greens, black and white drawings, and text outlining the history of the U. S. from the days of the voyagers to the end of the great war. Children from four to ten gravitate toward a book appealing to the eye, with history simply told, in language the older ones can read and understand. History is vividly pictured in *Since Columbus* and children like it.

—NORA R. CRIMMINS

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